

AMERICAN MERCURY

"TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH"



THE DEADLY MENACE OF THE PSEUDO LIBERALS

by J. Edgar Hoover

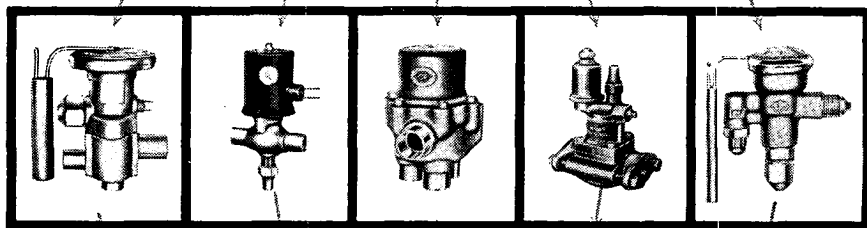
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Mr. Hunter is the author of *Brainwashing in Red China*, published by Vanguard Press, and *The Story of Mary Liu*, published by Farrar, Straw and Cudahy.

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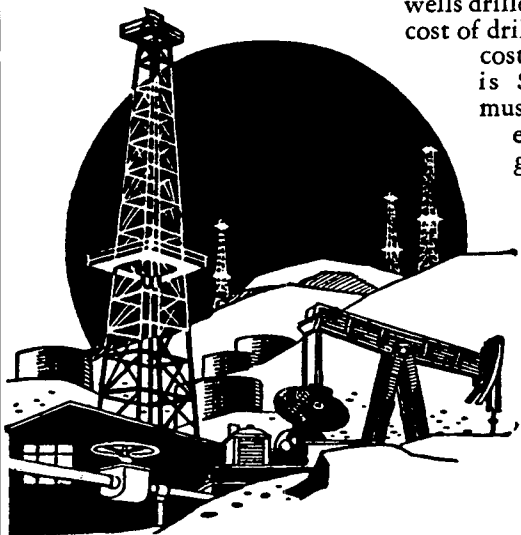
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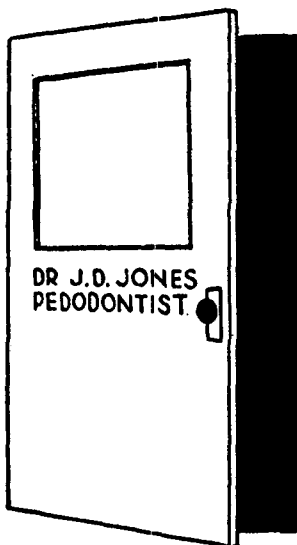
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A M E R I C A N

MERCURY

JANUARY 1958



THE DEADLY MENACE OF PSEUDO LIBERALS

by J. Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

COMMUNIST subversion and defiance of the law threaten the very foundations of our society. Perhaps to some this may be considered a "cold" war but, in reality, it is an exceedingly "hot" one. It is tragic that too many of our people are not taking the danger signals seriously.

There are those in this country who, through ignorance or design, confuse the basic issues of our constitutional freedom and muddy the waters of national unity. With the unprecedented material advantages of today, an attitude of complacency seems to have permeated the national mind to an almost unbelievable extent. There is a trend of softness toward wrong-doing which can cause irreparable harm. We are being stifled by technicalities and by the throwing of roadblocks in the pathway of our traditional methods of justice.

We need to dedicate ourselves anew to the perpetuation of our American heritage, and to a nationwide recognition campaign to bring about a renewed appreciation of this heart-stirring heritage. It is disheartening

that more young people appear to know the words of popular "soap-jingles" than the meaningful words of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It is time for all of us to reacquaint ourselves with our historical treasures and the moral values which inspired our forefathers to lead our country to the pinnacle of world leadership.

Eleven years ago our country had just emerged victorious from a devastating world conflict. As we then turned our attention to the problems confronting our Nation, we observed the rapidly growing, menacing two-headed monster of subversion and lawlessness. During the year 1946, 1,685,203 major crimes were reported by local, county and state law enforcement agencies in this country. In January, 1947, Communist Party membership in the United States was recorded as 74,000.

Since 1946, we have made tremendous forward strides in many fields. Our technological achievements stagger the imagination. Let us, however, examine our progress with regard to other problems which confronted us in that period.

Look at your watch as it ticks off 12 seconds. In that span a major crime has been committed somewhere in the United States.

Last year a shocking total of 2,563,150 major crimes was reported by the Nation's police. The number is increasing this year. Ac-

tual Communist Party membership has declined. Thus, with an estimated population increase during the past eleven years of some thirty million people, it would appear that we are losing the fight on crime and winning the battle against subversion. I assure you, nothing could be further from the truth. To give up in the war on crime or to ease up in the battle against subversion will bring national disaster.

THE FIGHT against lawlessness, while discouraging, is not a hopeless one. Conversely, the subversive movement today actually presents a far more deadly menace than the Communist Party membership figure would indicate. Even bearing in mind the well-known communist claim that for every actual dues-paying member there are ten or more individuals prepared and anxious to do their bidding, the total still may not appear too formidable. Yet, history tells us of the devastation which a handful of fanatics strategically placed can bring. When we dismiss the menace of communism as the activity of a small dissident group, we move into a "fool's paradise."

Whatever the surface indications of Party discord, the FBI investigations have shown that there is a hard core of conspiratorial Reds unaffected by Party differences and controlled by the heavy hand of Moscow. As long as this under-

cover "apparatus" exists, the communist threat cannot be brushed aside as trivial or fanciful. It is a continuing, aggressive force constantly at work to suborn and subvert the American people.

The United States is hamstrung by maudlin sentiment of some and sinister designs of others. Forces have been at work in the United States since the illegitimate birth of atheistic communism, which seek to weaken and destroy us. Soviet Communist Party leader Nikita Khrushchev, in fact, reiterated this goal when he predicted in his well-publicized June television interview that your grandchildren would live under the heel of communist socialism. The influence of the subversive conspiracy has been almost unbelievable—reaching deep into practically every walk of life. To gauge the effectiveness of this campaign, we need only to note the widespread and vociferous clamor raised whenever our government attempts to deal firmly against the subversive threat.

Certain organizations obviously dedicate their efforts to thwart the very concepts of security. They vehemently oppose methods to gain this security and it is obvious that their aim is to destroy it. They protest that they are fighting for freedom, but in reality, they seek license. They hypocritically bar communists from their membership, but they seem to hate all persons who abhor communists and

communism. They claim to be anticommunist but they launch attacks against Congressional legislation designed to curb communism. They distort and misrepresent and ridicule the Government's security program. They lobby and exert pressure on the leaders of Government both in the Legislative and Executive Branches.

Some such organizations are supported by tax-exempt funds. Others are infiltrated by a hard core of propagandists—small but articulate—whose real aims do not represent those of the hundreds of otherwise well-meaning Americans who are supporting such organizations. The recent campaign to open the files of the FBI is a case in point. The refusal to recognize the right of the public welfare and the proper use of common sense result too often in a prostitution of the law in favor of evil.

Sadly, the cult of the pseudo-liberal, which is anything but liberal, continues to float about in the pink-tinted atmosphere of patriotic irresponsibility and remains strangely silent when another Nation such as Hungary is pillaged, plundered, and reduced to virtual serfdom by barbaric communism.

EVERY pseudo-liberal in this country should look inside his heart and give heed to the destruction he may be bringing upon the very country that permits him to enjoy this very freedom of thought.

You must labor under no misconception concerning the true nature of the enemy of the free world. Over the years the FBI has been a frequent target of the communists and their dupes; chosen points of attack for the phony "liberals," the fellow travelers and those of similar ilk. There is no better patriotic recommendation than to be attacked by obstructionists such as these. It is equally possible to be proud of one's enemies—or to be proud of the reasons for their enmity.

To dismiss lightly the existence of the subversive threat in the United States is to deliberately commit national suicide. In some quarters we are surely doing just this. It would be the worst kind of folly to allow the spy and subversive immunity through technical rather than logical interpretation of the law, while they plot the destruction of our democratic form of government. The American communists and their dupes and fellow travelers are the skirmishing lines of the Soviet conspiracy against our Nation. An underground movement, composed of hard-core, fanatical, dedicated communists, and their brain-washed followers, is doggedly at work in our country today.

Now, as never before, the propaganda drums of peaceful coexistence are being sounded throughout the world. The startling events of the past several months have, as

in the case of Hungary, reminded the world that drums of the Kremlin are cunningly camouflaged war drums, tuned to deceive the gullible and naive.

As Lenin, the present idol of Khrushchev and his cohorts, said, "We do not believe in external morality and we expose all fables about morality." Lenin's instructions include low blows, brass knuckles and spikes. Play it dirty or you are not a communist. In every trouble spot on the face of the globe, Lenin's injunctions are being followed. Communists shift from violence, and threat of violence, to rely upon division, enticement and duplicity.

AS FOR the new-look melody of our home-grown advocates of traitorous deceit, we need only examine the outcome of the Sixteenth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States last February to see that their aims have not changed, that this conspiratorial group's fundamental adherence to the Party line has remained steadfast and that this small odorous animal has not lost the white stripe on its back after all.

Despite the Party's claims of independence from Moscow, let us look at its February National Convention, one of the most carefully rigged fraudulent shows ever staged. There it gave the lie to the masters of the "big lie." It retains

its old name, traditional organization and the majority of its old leadership. In addition, it reaffirmed its adherence to the basic concepts of Marxism-Leninism. It refused to take a stand against the rape of Hungary, against tyranny and anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. At no time did it disavow its dependence upon or loyalty to the Soviet Union.

The Russian conspirators smile, then frown; they zig, then zag, but they never really deviate. Bloody world revolution is their final goal. They regard America as the Nation which must be destroyed. Do not doubt it.

As dedicated Americans, we must be eternally vigilant; we must continue to face the facts of life and exert every effort to alert our fellow citizens to the perils of public apathy. To be preoccupied with the dangers of possible atomic destruction and to forget the deadly dangers facing us from within are folly indeed.

There is today a vicious movement to undermine the traditional spiritual and moral principles of our Nation. Freedom, divorced from authority and discipline, is a frightening thing and is the first step to total moral degeneration.

Worship of God, dependence upon God's guidance and prayer to God have been characteristics of

American life since the early decades of the 17th century.

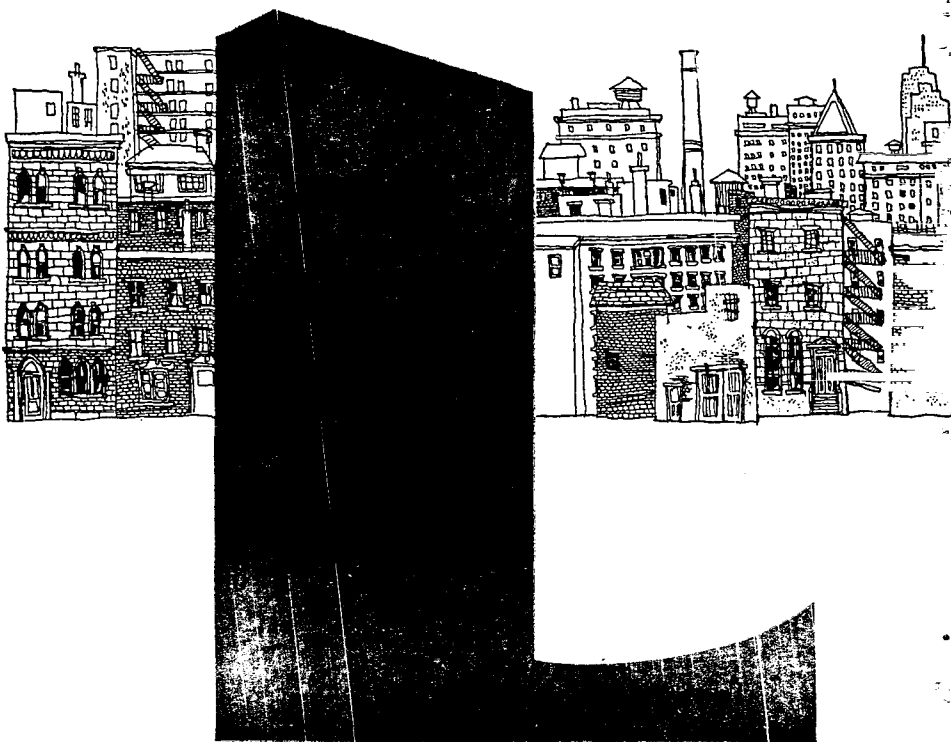
THE TIME is opportune to reform America of the inspiring story of our glorious democratic history of liberty, freedom, tolerance and justice. We must pass on to our young people the greatness that is America's. We must remind all of our citizens of the wealth of our Nation's moral and spiritual treasures. By reflecting upon the glories of our past, we can advance together to even greater heights of achievement in the future.

We can eradicate the blighting slums of juvenile crime and repel, by our own excellent example of united strength, the threats of subversive destruction. In moral and spiritual issues, there can be no neutrality.

An informed citizenry, alert to guard our heritage, will guarantee strengthened sinews and heightened resolve that our flag on high will never be replaced with the butcher-red emblem of barbarous, godless communist slavery. Ours must ever be the glorious red, white and blue symbol of American freedom and liberty.

We are today challenged to fortify the moral and spiritual bulwarks of our country. It must start with the individual.

From Mr. Hoover's too little publicized speech before the National Convention of the American Legion.



East Side Manhattan satisfies the requirements for a site that is a "sufficient distance from the nearest large metropolis."

THE SITE selection work of the United Nations Headquarters Commission began with the decision at London in 1945 to limit the choice of site to the east coast of the United States. Having considered over fifty localities in the United States, the Permanent Headquarters Committee began a detailed study of twenty-six loca-

tions in the Westchester-Fairfield area north of New York City. The committee report, submitted in August of 1946, recommended five sites, each carefully analyzed, based on the assumption that the United Nations would require approximately 2, 5, 10, 20 or 40 square miles of land. The committee subsequently prepared equally



comprehensive reports on the Belmont-Roxborough area of Philadelphia and the Presidio in San Francisco. In all, a year and a half was required to complete the study. It took less than twenty-four hours to decide that the Turtle Bay area, on the East River between 42nd and 48th Streets in Midtown Manhattan, was after all, to quote the United Nations Bulletin, "an environment uniquely fitting to the task of the United Nations."

How was this quick change in Planning Brains brought about?

Not until several UN files and personal correspondence have been

opened to public examination will we begin to learn what forces motivated this extraordinary decision. Without such documentary evidence, we must be content to marvel at a series of events notoriously illogical, sadly humorous and frequently ridiculous.

It would be unfair not to acknowledge certain stumbling-blocks which the UN encountered in its search for a home. Not the least of these was the discovery that the citizens of Greenwich, Connecticut—a site considered particularly desirable by the committee—were stubbornly determined to send the UN somewhere else.

While only one-third of registered Greenwich voters bothered to vote on the referendum, the results clearly indicated the sincerity of claims that the UN would "pollute the streams and beaches of Greenwich with sewage" and "bring foreign diseases to our shores."

Nor was Greenwich the only community to exhibit such inhospitality. Even in New York City, whose citizenry might be expected to be rather indifferent toward—if not unaware of—the presence of the United Nations, dissenting voices were to be heard. Threatened with an invasion of their campus, the girls at Hunter College "voted to send the UN to Flushing Meadow or some other place in order that classes in cookery and gymnastics" would not be disturbed.

SOME of the absurdities of the site-hunting can be appreciated by noting early suggestions submitted to the Headquarters Commission and various arguments for particular locations. Among sites suggested were: "a ship—anywhere on the high seas"; a district offering "the best steaks in the world"; the South Dakota Black Hills, considered ideal by Paul Bellamy of Rapid City because "no aggressor would waste an atomic bomb on the Black Hills." (Said Bellamy, "I just go my way, but my picture gets in all the papers.") Training its guns on the east coast

of the United States, the investigating committee eliminated Hyde Park because of the persistence of anti-Roosevelt feeling there, Massachusetts because of a Boston speech by Supreme Court Judge John E. Swift which the committee considered hostile to the UN.

Opposition to New York City, from some quarters, was strong, if not always rational. The French delegate to the Permanent Headquarters Committee warned that "the city's large foreign colonies might try to pressure UN debates." Another was equally apprehensive: "The UN should not be subjected to . . . mob influence . . . New York can be badly tied up by a numerically trivial number of strikers, a handful of determined men."

Arguments from the delegates were often more brilliant than reasonable. Mr. Sapru of India, supporting San Francisco, believed that "it was always good to be faithful to one's birthplace. It was also the duty of the UN to erect a permanent monument in San Francisco to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt, that great statesman whom the United States had given to the world." Commenting further on the Presidio site, Mr. Romulo of the Philippines thought "it would be symbolic if the permanent headquarters were to replace a military reservation; for if the UN succeeded . . . , all swords would be beaten into ploughshares."

After reading the accounts of Permanent Headquarters Committee meetings, one cannot help but conclude that the conduct of the U.S. delegation left much to be desired. This is particularly noticeable in the San Francisco episode and in the final selection of New York City.

As early as the London session, when it became apparent that the permanent site would be located somewhere in the United States, the U.S. delegation, headed by Senator Warren R. Austin, adopted a position of neutrality in order not to influence the debates through preference for any particular locality. After submission of the sub-committee report which had painstakingly narrowed the choice down to the Westchester-Fairfield area, the United States delegation suddenly reversed its position and assumed an active part in the debate by proposing, on November 9, 1946, that the scope of the selection be enlarged to include sites in the New York and San Francisco areas "which may be available without cost or at reasonable cost. . . ." (San Francisco had already been rejected by a committee vote of February 15, 1946.)

UNTIL pertinent documents are available, we will not know what motivating forces were behind the American action. Senator Austin virtually suspended the committee debates in mid-air with

his mysterious interest in San Francisco, and contented himself with assuring the delegates that they "would not be disappointed with the outcome." The Australian delegate was ready to postpone discussions when the Senator dramatically interrupted debate several days later to announce that "the developments for which he had been waiting had taken place, and that . . . the President of the United States intended to put the Presidio at the disposal of the United Nations free of charge." The delegates were not as impressed as Senator Austin, the President, and the mayor of San Francisco may have thought they should be. When certain of them accused the U.S. delegation of ulterior motives, Mr. Austin "deplored" the insinuation that the U.S. attitude had been "dictated by coercion," or that "the generosity shown by the United States government . . . should have been interpreted as indicating a preference for the Presidio."

In spite of all these altercations, a sub-committee was asked to investigate the Presidio, and actually found it "an exceptionally outstanding site" for the permanent quarters. But at this point, the whims and Manhattan real estate objectives of Mr. John D. Rockefeller brought another startling turn of events.

There began a hectic 22½-hour adventure which started with the gleam in Mr. Rockefeller's eye at

noon, December 10, 1946, and culminated with Mr. Austin's hurried entry into the council-chamber at 10:30 the following morning with the news that the millionaire-philanthropist had offered \$8,500,000 for the purchase of the present Manhattan site, just in time to prevent a vote on the San Francisco resolution. It is a drama of early-morning long-distance telephone calls, midnight rides in racing taxicabs, and secret agreements signed on the back of a torn map at the Monte Carlo Night Club. The delegates seemed equally impressed by the drama and by Mr. Rockefeller's belief that "this city affords an environment uniquely fitted to the task of the United Nations."

A SUBCOMMITTEE was immediately commissioned to investigate the proposed site, six blocks of tenements, warehouses, garages, houses. Across First Avenue stood grimy shops, garages, and lunch-counters, one foresightedly named the World Cafeteria. The delegates looked out over the tugboats . . . to the factories and smokestacks of Queens, topped by a mammoth Pepsi-Cola sign. In contrast to the detailed, careful examination of sites during the preceding year, the subcommittee's report is remarkable for its brevity, simplicity, and lack of criticism, concluding that "the site would be excellent for the construction of a *vertical*

type of *urban* headquarters for the United Nations in *Manhattan*." The report is even more remarkable for its minority report, submitted by the delegate for Iraq who "wished to dissociate himself" from the committee's decision and who deemed the East River site "a tormented area unfit for . . . the United Nations headquarters."

The delegates accepted, with astonishing speed and by overwhelming majority, the subcommittee report and the offer of Mr. Rockefeller. The delegates of Australia, India and France deplored the hasty decision which had "thrown overboard" all schemes previously envisaged, without recourse to comparison. The subcommittee itself admitted that, "in the short time given to it," it was unable to make adequate judgments regarding the suitability of the site. The committee chairman, appealing for unanimous acceptance of the site, rationalized the hasty procedure as follows: "If we have been prepared after 36 hours to take a firm and final decision . . . it is because the study and experience of a year of work have enabled us to realize very quickly . . . what seventeen acres on the banks of the East River . . . means in placing . . . the United Nations in this command post of international cooperation." Exhaustion, rather than the chairman's logic, probably explains the overwhelming (54-7) acceptance of the New York site.

*Congress is spending the United States
into National Bankruptcy*

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

VS.

THE POLITICIANS

By: EDGAR F. SMITH

IN ANCIENT TIMES men were the victims of omnipotent government. The mass of men had no rights which their rulers were required to respect, because the will of the ruler was law. This vicious system was broken in the western part of the world by the concepts of Christianity which hold that all men are the children of God and are equal in his sight, and by the philosophic concept that there is a natural law. The growth and progress of this philosophic concept can be traced from Aristotle to Cicero, thence to the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Age of Enlightenment, the British Declaration of Rights, and to its greatest fulfillment in seven express provisions of the original Constitution of the United States and in 14 of the 22 Amendments to the Constitution.

It has been charged that the philosophic concept of natural law is a philosophy of anarchy because certain pseudo philosophers have de-

clared that under natural law there can be no restraints upon the liberties of any man. As a matter of fact unrestrained and unrestricted liberty finds no support in the writings of the philosophers who were and are, true believers in natural law. Sir Algernon Sidney (1622-1683) made this crystal clear when he wrote that men cannot live "together without some rule to which all must submit. This submission is a restraint of liberty, but could be of no effect as to the good intended, unless it is general; nor general unless it is natural. . . . The general consent of all to resign such part of their liberty as seems to be for the good of all is the voice of nature, and the act of men (according to their natural reason) seeking their own good."

Sidney was arrested on an accusation of seditious and traitorous utterances, such as that a king is subject to law and responsible to the people. He was tried, con-

demned, and executed after an unfair trial before "bloody" Judge Jeffries.

At one session, or assize, of his court Jeffries was responsible for the judicial murder of nearly 300 persons who had been condemned in advance of their trial by James II, or by his courtiers. As a reward for this evil work James II made Jeffries Lord Chancellor. The reign of terror conducted by Jeffries under the direction of his master, James II, was a major cause of the revolution of 1688 in England. When James II fled from England Jeffries was imprisoned. He died in the Tower of London.

As a condition of their ascending the throne vacated by James II, William and Mary accepted what has become known as the British Declaration of Rights which declared that Englishmen have certain rights that are "inviolable."

ENGLISHMEN living in the American colonies were denied the enjoyment of many of the rights made "inviolable" by the British Declaration of Rights. This was a major cause of the American Revolution. Some of the rights named in the American Bill of Rights (Amendments I-X to the Constitution) are almost verbatim copies of some of the provisions of the British Declaration of Rights.

The evidence is clear that the founding fathers and their contemporaries were prodigious read-

ers of history and the classical philosophers. (As authority for this statement, I cite Evans' *American Bibliography* and the later book, *Our Long Heritage*, edited by Wilson Ober Clough, and published in 1955.) Possibly, the most widely read philosophers were Cicero, Sidney, Locke, and Burlamaqui. The works of Burlamaqui were used as the basis of John Witherspoon's lectures at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) from 1768 to the beginning of the revolution. Witherspoon was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Burlamaqui's works were also used as a text at William and Mary College in Virginia from 1779 to 1840.

John Locke (1632-1704) wrote that under natural law all men are "equal and independent" and have equal rights to "Life, liberty, and happiness" . . . and "to order their actions and dispose of their possessions and persons as they may think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature" and that no man can be "subjected to the political power of another without his own consent, which is done by agreeing with other men to join and unite into a community for their own comfortable, safe, and peaceable living one amongst another."

Jean Jacques Burlamaqui (1694-1748) was a disciple of Locke, the philosopher of freedom. He wrote: "By natural law we understand a law that God imposes on all men,

and which they are able to discover by the light of reason, and by attentively considering their state and nature.”

Thomas Jefferson (1742-1826) was also a disciple of Locke. I have read that he had before him a copy of Locke's work on government when he wrote the Declaration of Independence wherein he said “that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”

With these words Jefferson embraced the concept of Christianity that all men are the children of God and equal in his sight, and also embraced the utilitarian philosophic concept that there is a natural law, with God as its author, and that under this law all men possess in equality certain rights. To secure these rights was the intent and purpose of the American Revolution. The Constitution implements the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence.

IN AN EFFORT to discredit the Constitution the charge has been frequently made that its primary purpose is to protect property rights. That is not true. Assuredly the Constitution is concerned with

the protection of property rights, and why shouldn't it be? The right to own and use property is a human right because the ownership is the result of years of human industry and thrift and the right to its use adds wellbeing and happiness to those who own property, and this includes almost every adult person in our country. But the primary purpose of the Constitution is to protect a vast number of human rights that have no direct relationship with the ownership of property.

A society wherein every one has an equality of right does not mean a society where every thing is dull, flat, even, and equal, and where conformity is enforced by law, as is inevitable in the socialistic or welfare State. Americans do not want equality in the leveling sense. What most Americans want and demand is the right of being unequal in the sense of achievements. This is one of the greatest of all human rights and is fully guaranteed by the Constitution.

It should be remembered, and never forgotten, that there are 7 provisions in the original Constitution which directly guarantee to the people the enjoyment of certain human rights, and that of the 22 amendments to the Constitution 14 of them are devoted wholly to guarantees of no less than 37 enumerated human rights. These provisions of the Constitution were intended by the people to prevent

our government from becoming an omnipotent government, and would have done so had they always been respected by those in control of the government.

Under the Constitution the federal government is a government of delegated and limited powers. The people made this clear by adopting the 10th Amendment as a part of the Constitution, which declares: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." This should have been sufficient to prevent the federal government from becoming omnipotent, but to the politicians in control of the government for the past quarter of a century the 10th Amendment is little more than words on paper.

TODAY, the great domestic issue before the American people is Liberal Government vs. The Politicians. It is believed that an overwhelming majority of the American people are devoted to the cause of liberal government under the Constitution but they are denied the right to express themselves at the polls, because those in control of both major political parties will not submit issues or candidates that give the people any real choice.

If at any time since the great business depression Congress had submitted a constitutional Amendment

to the people providing that congress could appropriate tax money in a limited and carefully guarded manner for the general welfare of the people who were in financial distress because of a national disaster such as floods, storm, war, or a widespread unemployment, I am sure such an amendment would have been adopted, because it would have been in the great tradition and spirit of our liberal government under the Constitution. Congress has never submitted such an Amendment to the Constitution. Why?

The politicians of both major political parties preferred by a false interpretation of the much talked about and much abused "general welfare" clause of the Constitution to vest in Congress the power to spend and give-away tax money for almost any purpose that Congress labeled for the "general welfare of the people." Under this interpretation Congress has spent and given away billions of dollars of tax money primarily for the purpose of winning votes. The "general welfare" clause provides that:

"The Congress shall have the power to . . . collect taxes . . . to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

Does any one really believe that it was the intent and purpose of the self-reliant and intelligent men who wrote the Constitution to authorize Congress to collect taxes to

pay the debts and provide for the financial welfare of individual citizens? The words "United States" meant the government of the United States, not the individual citizens.

James Madison was an active member of the convention that wrote the Constitution and he actively participated in the actual writing of the Constitution. Who could know better than he the intent and purpose of the words used in this provision of the Constitution? As President he vetoed an Act of Congress that provided for the welfare of individual citizens, on the ground that such a law was not authorized by the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution.

The politicians of both political parties that have been in control of our government for almost a generation know that any proposed amendment to the Constitution authorizing Congress to spend and give away tax money as it has been doing for almost 25 years would be rejected by the people, hence the above quoted provision of the Constitution is interpreted as giving Congress almost unlimited power to spend and give away money.

Congress refuses to submit the Bricker amendment which proposes to put an end to the Constitution being amended by treaties made by the President and approved by two thirds of the Senators present. It also refuses to sub-

mit any amendment that will place a definite limit on the power of Congress to tax incomes, because such an amendment if adopted would limit the amount of money that Congress can now spend and give away in an effort to win votes.

THE RELIGIOUS and philosophic concept that all men are the children of God and as such possess certain "inviolable" rights has always had powerful opponents. Of all the reactionaries who claim to be liberals, but favor a return to omnipotent government, the communists are the most wicked, and at the present time the most powerful. Karl Marx wrote: "The democratic concept is false. . . . (It) holds that man is a sovereign being. This is the illusion of Christianity."

It is not suggested that any one exercising any control over either of the two major political parties is a communist. But it is a fact that the "Welfare State" created by one of these parties and carried on by the other is a long step toward an omnipotent government. The propagandists of the "Welfare State" assert that such a government is benevolent, hence liberal. The communists make the same claim for their form of government. History records many instances of omnipotent governments that at first appeared to be benevolent, but in every instance benevolence has been followed by ruthless tyranny.

In common with all Americans, I am the victim of inflation. Congress is responsible for inflation because:

1. By amendments to the Federal Reserve Banking Act of 1913, Congress has vested control over the money, credit and the whole economy of the nation in an agency, the Federal Reserve Banks, which is not responsible to the people, the Congress, or the President.

2. Congress has compelled the people to surrender their gold to the government for paper money that is not redeemable in anything other than more paper money, except a small fraction which is redeemable in silver.

When a nation has gone off the gold standard inflation has always followed. It is planned that way.

3. The inflation caused by Congress has doubled the cost of defending the nation. Had Congress practised rigid economy in non-defense spending the national debt would be but a fraction of what it is with a saving of billions each year in interest payments. Without the inflation created by Congress and the spending and giving away of billions of dollars by Congress each year for purposes not authorized by the Constitution and in violation of the 10th Amendment the cost of government, without diminishing the defense of the nation, need not be more than half of what it is, and taxes need not be more than half of what they are.

4. Obedience to the Constitution by Congress will save our liberty, our freedom, and our money.

Economy Minded

Prominent in the whole inflationary picture is Uncle Sam—still spending our money like an alcoholic imbecile.

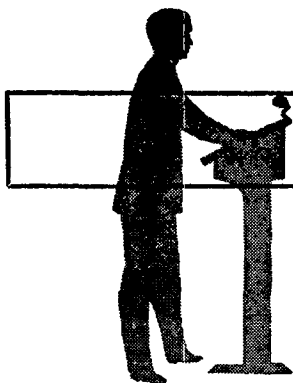
President Eisenhower gripes that the \$3.4 billion granted him by Congress isn't nearly enough money to toss to foreign nations in one year.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) digs up the news that the Federal Government's civilian payroll in fiscal 1957 (ended June 30) went above \$11 billion for the first time. In the same period, federal civilian employees' increased in number by 30,000 to a total of 2,394,099.

This happens under an Administration which was elected largely on promises to cut federal spending and payrolls—and did rather well in those directions during its first term. Those promises are forgotten now, by the Modern Republicans, but not by the voters.

It would be a classic jest if the Democrats should turn into the Party of Economy and swamp the GOP in 1958 and '60. As of now, precisely such a jest appears to be shaping up.

New York Daily News
September 1957



A SYMPOSIUM

PART 1

I Speak As a Southern Negro

BY: PROFESSOR CLENNON KING of MISSISSIPPI

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has emerged, in the post-war years, as one of the most powerful pressure groups in America. Its officials are profiled admiringly in the mass circulation slick magazines. Its political leaders are in continuous conference with top figures in the Eisenhower administration and with party leaders in Congress. There can be no

question that the obscure NAACP of yesterday has definitely arrived.

I have seen this organization growing up among my people over the period of the last quarter of a century. I knew it in its humble beginnings. I was exposed to the same pressures, social and intellectual, which have swung most of the American Negro leaders enthusiastically behind it. I may be bringing in a minority report, but it is my balanced opinion, based upon close contact with the organization and its leaders, that the NAACP has done more harm to the long-range interests of the American Negro than good.

Clennon King is a distinguished Professor of History at Alcorn College, Alcorn, Mississippi. He has delivered his philosophy in person, at times, to NAACP officials—to no effect. But, a follower of Booker T. Washington, and George Washington Carver, in constructively bettering the intellectual standards of his fellow Americans, Professor King has made his own contributions.

I recognize that a tremendous amount of idealistic, dedicated work by high-minded Negroes has gone into the upbuilding of this organization. Its members include a great army of well-meaning men and women who believe sincerely that they are solving their minority

group problems through its program. To me the essential tragedy of the NAACP is that its activities are not solving our problems. Instead, they are piling up new problems which are certain to make the lot of the American Negro even more difficult.

In its humble beginnings, the NAACP appealed to only a few negroes anywhere. It simply did not reflect our general thinking. Its white leadership and well-to-do Negro intelligentsia gave it top respectability, but it was out of step with the needs of concrete situations. Its leaders talked about social equality at a time when local negro communities saw their problems in terms of more important immediate issues. It sponsored dramatic civil rights legal cases which caused its name to be publicized in disproportion to its real stature.

Negroes were not disinterested in social equality or the normal rights of free citizens, but there was preoccupation with the basic necessities of life. Only 40-odd years before we had been illiterate chattel slaves and the subjects of unprecedented confusion.

Even by the time of World War II, when a NAACP chapter could be frequently found in advanced Negro communities, the local NAACP arm was mainly a cultural and fund raising activity. Almost always, the most effective local Negro civic group was—and

still is—an independent community group.

BEFORE the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor I taught school in Athens, Georgia. I was amazed at the cordial quality of interracial relations there, as compared with conditions as I had known them in my hometown, where we had an NAACP chapter larger and more active even than Atlanta's. At that time the Athens school was one of the handful in Georgia accredited by the Southern Association.

Our principal was a Presbyterian. As there was no Negro Presbyterian church in Athens he occasionally attended Sunday services in the downtown church where his white boss, the city School Superintendent, was a member. It was not unusual for our Principal to receive invitations to address white civic, church and cultural groups. The Principal who preceded him finished his college credits through classes he attended in Athens on the University of Georgia campus! Negroes who proudly classed themselves as "old citizens" voted.

These examples may not have been typical, but they are true. There was no NAACP in Athens.

There was segregation in most all the areas where Negroes shared public conveniences with whites, but Negroes could avoid this by not using such services.

NAACP success in swelling its colored membership is a completely new thing. By getting the credit for the 1954 Supreme Court's blessing—and by exploiting in public the excesses of white extremists—it has won extraordinary popularity.

UNTIL about four years ago NAACP depended principally upon shrewd politicians, labor unions, certain foundations, dreamy-eyed whites, Socialists, B'nai B'rith's Anti-defamation League, disguised Communists, et cetera. Mrs. Roosevelt is a member. So is Vice-President Richard Nixon, Adlai Stevenson and a host of other non-Negroes, including officials of foreign governments, like Jawaharlal Nehru.

During election years the NAACP slips into the camp of one of the major political parties. Thus the NAACP accepts the role of political tool for conniving white politicians. NAACP holds Negro "leadership" because NAACP has Washington's ear. Leadership comes easy when you have power.

AFL-CIO executive, Walter P. Reuther, is a NAACP director. Several years ago, when NAACP membership was 300 percent smaller than it is now I saw one of several CIO checks for \$1,000 made payable to a NAACP voting project in Dixie. The \$1,000 checks arrived in inconspicuous envelopes from Atlanta, with no instruc-

tions. They were cleverly made payable to individuals—leaders of local NAACP cells—and what they did with them was their secret. CIO's less covert NAACP contributions have also been large.

I've never known NAACP to attack the AFL-CIO, yet AFL-CIO reeks with racial discrimination. I've never known NAACP to carry any case to the Supreme Court against any instance of Northern discrimination yet all of NAACP's white board members are Northerners and NAACP admits the North is also full of discrimination.

Racial prejudice in the United States is not a regional problem but a national one. To use any prescribed area as the scapegoat does little to solve the overall problem and a great deal to exacerbate it.

My own impression is that the deep South is fundamentally embarrassed by its falsified anti-Negro reputation and has been ready for some time to give up *forced* segregation. But it is not going to let NAACP or anyone else get the credit for intimidating, or forcing it into so doing. Adding strife to strife is not the method of one who would honestly mediate. Does NAACP want to improve the situation or does NAACP want a battle? My experience has been that the instigators of a fight are those least interested in seeing it stopped.

WHEN whites are provoked to fight each other over our particular problems, the beneficiaries of this conflict are certainly not Negroes.

Racial discrimination in America is basically a social problem. The law can help social problems but it cannot solve them. Where the South cannot be urged into quick voluntary desegregation, it will not ultimately be forced to act involuntarily. As during Reconstruction, the troops cannot remain permanently. NAACP, in pleading for school integration before the Supreme Court, predicted that there would not be any serious violence. Many Southerners privately agreed.

I hold a NAACP Blue Certificate Membership, although Mr. Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, expressly wrote me this year suggesting that I not renew my connection with the Association.

My answer went like this:

Dear Mr. Wilkins, I joined NAACP because trying to co-operate with NAACP is not something new for me as it is for the overwhelming majority of Negro NAACPers. For me it has been an almost routine habit since childhood. As you may already know, Dr. Tobias, your first and only Negro Board chairman, married into my mother's family, and like Mrs. Mary Ovington, your founder and ex-treasurer, has visited in our Georgia home on several occasions. My father founded the chapter now

operating in Albany and I founded the Youth Council there. Ever since my reading ability arose above the Sunday comics level, I have been an avid reader of the *Crisis*, NAACP's official voice.

I joined because I can appreciate the beautiful and idealistic hopes that NAACP claims to be trying to realize. I have no hatred for integrated schools, but what Negroes need most are *good* schools. Good schools, no matter what race attends them, are infinitely better than torn up and disrupted integrated ones.

I have joined because I hope NAACP can find the determination to remove those officers who have no business in it, and become an organization Negroes can justly accept responsibility for. Irregardless of its claims for being "inter-racial", NAACP has become publicized as a "Negro" organization, consequently Negroes not only benefit from its wise moves, but receive the blame when its acts are not so wise. If Negroes are going to receive the blame for NAACP acts, then Negroes should make the decisions and not the Northern whites who inappropriately dominate it.

I joined because NAACP successfully gets away with this claim of representing Negro America. I am a Negro American and I want to do my part to help it live up to its ambitious professions.

I joined because—although aware that the average NAACP member has hardly any legal power within the organization—NAACP stands in danger of making Negroes in

America the internal objects of hate never before realized, and those people who have been NAACP members in the past can probably do more to stop this stupidity than anyone else.

I believe there is more racial prejudice in America today than ever before, not only in the South, but outside as well.

Mr. Wilkins answered: "Nothing could be more completely at variance with the philosophy and objectives to which NAACP is irrevocably dedicated."

ORDINARILY one would assume that NAACP's objectives and philosophy fitted neatly into the phrase, "Negro Advancement." But this is hardly the case when my own membership was discouraged because I questioned the wisdom of "advancement" based on forcing complete grade-school desegregation.

Negro advancement is *not* its supreme motive:

Specific NAACP objectives are hard to keep up with because they vary with whatever the Board deems politically expedient at the moment; its objectives can be changed overnight. Last June I received a list of NAACP objectives from the Manhattan West 40th Street headquarters, among which was included a pious declaration: "To support the United Nations and to combat imperialism, totalitarianism, colonial exploitation,

"The tragedy of being a Negro in this period of NAACP leadership is that to deviate from its line is to invite personal disaster. NAACP propagandists have widely spread the dictum that the only Negro who can be sufficiently stupid to disagree with the NAACP line is a liar, a coward or a nitwit. I know from first-hand experience. Thus far I have come out the exception. Like the Communist Party, NAACP is quick to destroy the name and reputation of Negroes preferring other leadership. There are no more Negro challenges to NAACP than there are because NAACP is startlingly feared by us."

—CLENNON KING,
Alcorn, Mississippi

and racial discrimination throughout the world." In August I received another list from headquarters with this objective completely missing. By what right is NAACP dues-money used for international propaganda? A copy of NAACP's constitution and by-laws is next to impossible for members to obtain.

The fuzzy actions of NAACP as a Negro organization is primarily due to its being something else. It is a *white organization* which later admitted Negroes and became "interracial".

In the 1930's when I was still in college, my father (unaware of the

NAACP's portent) wanted me to be an NAACP organizer. I was delighted. But the national office was not. "We are grateful for your offer," they told me, "but sorry we cannot accept it. We want funds but not a *mass* Negro organization." They were having *mass* Negro fund raising meetings however and using white "violation" of Negro civil rights as bait!

NAACP is not as interested in the Negro mass as it is interested in power over the Negro mass. Like the Communist Party, NAACP is so organized that practically all power is entrenched in the hands of its Board of Directors, an actual politburo or all powerful central committee. It forms all the policy and elects all officers. It is maintained by a very involved process which allows the average member no measurable voice in other than purely local affairs—and money-raising stints. It, in turn, is dominated by a very small inner circle, self-perpetuating and dictatorial. Whereas whites form only an infinitesimal fraction of the Association's 350,000 members, they form the balance of power among the directors and hold the key offices, if not the more noticeable ones. The President is white and the Treasurer is white, but the officers who are given the public limelight are colored—for obvious reasons. The Negro membership is deceived into a feeling of participation

through the annual National Convention. This body of delegates from local units is ninety percent Negro. They hear speeches and pass resolutions, but they cannot determine policy or elect at the "Convention" a single officer! NAACP would do well to democratize its own organization scheme.

NAACP chides that not all Negroes want to be free and dubs us who are wary of its tactics as "Uncle Toms," or "white men's Negroes." Freedom is not mixing and separation is not slavery.

THE substance of the American Negro problem is the deceptive roads we have been led into in the pursuit of freedom. We, too optimistically, follow after opportunist Negro leaders and white "friends" who don't have to pay the penalty for giving Negroes inferior advice. The result is not only a confused and benighted race, but a disabled America in her direst hour.

We Negroes have failed to see that both segregation and integration are secondary issues. If integration were the real key to our freedom, NAACP could simply advise Negroes desiring freedom to move from the South into the "integrated" Northern States. But Negroes who have already moved to the integrated areas in high hopes of freedom, and thereby achieved the end which NAACP advises for the South (mixed

schools, etc.), are even more dissatisfied! Can the NAACP hope to gain from conservative Southerners what it is not getting from liberal Northern "friends"?

The proportion of Northern Negro criminals—a pretty good sign of social unrest—greatly outnumber those of the South.

NAACP goes into convulsions over a Negro killed by whites but when Negroes make their regular national Saturday night forays against each other, reaping a whirlwind of killings and knifings, all

is serene on the NAACP front. It is utterly quiet about the disquieting rate of Negro crime.

If we Negroes are to become absorbed into whiteness has not a freedom still been lost—the freedom to be black?

Marcus Garvey once complained, "The NAACP wants us all to become white by amalgamation, but they are not honest enough to come out with the truth. To be a Negro is no disgrace, but an honor and we do not want to become white . . ."

Listen to Professor King's Warning!

NAACP fights freedom. It uses its great power to discourage Negroes from free discussion of solutions to the race problem. That Negroes must fear social ostracism from their own group if they express interest in solutions to the racial question which do not follow NAACP's line is irony at its worse. It is not right that Negroes should be encouraged by their leaders to boycott other Negroes for sincerely speaking their minds.

My voice as a Negro should not be stilled because I don't meticulously follow NAACP's line. Is NAACP above other human institutions to the extent it has no flaws and hence cannot profit from criticism, even from its own members? It is my belief that the Negro's problem continues a long way from being reasonably solved because NAACP will not allow free and open forum on all the issues and approaches. Its propaganda and doctrine is that the South is nakedly wrong and the North is right; that Citizens Councils are monsters and NAACP angels; that Professor Clennon King is misguided and Rev. Martin Luther King is a mastermind.

The racial problem today is more than an American paradox—and the instigators behind NAACP have that, it seems, as their secret; it is a monumental one of fearsome *global* proportion which the inner sanctum of NAACP sees as setting colored races at the white man's throat all over the world.

—CLENNON KING.

LET ME give you the history of the NAACP so you will have a deeper insight into why it acts as it does today:

NAACP was conceived by a Mrs. Mary Ovington, a white New York social worker. By 1908 she began her most fruitful conference with a white Communist writer, William E. Walling. A white Socialist, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, was also brought in on these discussions, along with whites of the abolitionist tradition like herself. Before the year was out an informal all-white organization had been created with William Lloyd Garrison's grandson as its titular head.

In 1909 the new association was expanded to include, according to Mr. Walling, a "large and powerful body of citizens." Its avowed purpose was to obtain the advancement of American Negroes by improving the nation's racial relations. But who knows what was its real purpose?

We do know this much:

After NAACP's foundation had been laid, Dr. W. E. DuBois, the arch contemporary foe of Booker T. Washington, was hired to handle "publicity and research". His role was to interpret the new organization to the public via lecture platform and the *Crisis*. As he described it, "agitation and propaganda" was his purpose. From that time to the death of Mr. Washington five years later, NAACP—

through DuBois—kept its sharpest propaganda weapons aimed at the Giant of Tuskegee and made him the object of its angriest salvoes.

DuBois portrayed Washington to Negro intellectuals as an "Uncle Tom" allegedly because of his willingness to make peace with the South, rather than agitate, and advocate the priority of vocational education for negroes over liberal arts.

The year DuBois received his appointment to NAACP, Washington had made a tour of Europe which netted a lot of respect for the Negro and much American goodwill. In short order NAACP sent DuBois off to Europe to follow Washington's trail and explain that he was not the grand Negro they thought him to be but an American pariah.

NAACP used Dr. DuBois and the *Crisis* to destroy the Booker T. Washington legend. DuBois was well fitted for the task. As a 37-year-old sociology professor at Atlanta University—a native of Massachusetts and trained at Harvard—he was the first Negro educator to be awarded the Ph.D. degree. Booker Washington did not even have a college degree. DuBois started after Washington in a big way, in 1905, when he organized the all-Negro Niagra Movement, whose stated purpose, was clearly to liquidate Booker T. Washington. DuBois and Niagra failed, but DuBois and NAACP did not.

THE OLD time abolitionist tradition (to which most original white NAACPers belonged) and the Socialist credo (allegiance to which DuBois repeatedly has admitted with pride) could easily find sufficient threat in Booker T. Washington's leadership to rally in a common front against him. NAACP and Mr. Washington both stood for freedom and equality, but the NAACP and Washington's roads to freedom and equality were completely opposite: NAACP's route was force, Washington's peace.

The post Civil War abolitionists championed the Negro cause and took over the education of the South's potential Negro leaders. Emphasis was exclusively upon training Negroes to equal and excel whites socially and intellectually. Ex-slaves were made U.S. Senators, Lieutenant Governors, and State Superintendents of Education. The KKK mushroomed. Actual wars spasmodically broke out between whites and blacks. Negro thinking was dominated by strong leaders like that of ex-slave Fred Douglas, whose wife was a white woman.

IN THIS sort of hostile and unresolved era Booker T. Washington entered the deep South. He founded a school with originally all-Southern trustees, and without a single white teacher. He created Greenwood Village and Tuskegee

Institute, a distinctly all-Negro community two miles out from the principal town. He insisted that all Institute students must work with their hands. He sent for Dr. George W. Carver and the best Negro talent. He used all-Negro police officers, tradesmen, artisans and technicians. His dream was to demonstrate equality rather than propagandize it.

He showed Negroes how to be free and equal: Make yourselves economically secure. Keep faith in God. Get along with your white neighbors, but observe common decency.

Booker T. Washington became the only American Negro yet to enter the Hall of Fame, New York; New England and Ohio gave way to Tuskegee as the new site of American racial opinion. The rulers of China sent him a huge hand-carved desk for his study. African tribes named schools after him. His name and that of Tuskegee and of Tuskegee's Carver became symbols of the sort of live-and-let-live peace the whole world was looking for. In his day, four United States Presidents, millionaires by the dozen, people from all walks of life and unnumbered foreign countries, made their way to that highly regarded place amid the clay hills of Alabama.

Although Mr. Washington died before it happened, NAACP won over Negro intellectuals and ef-

fectively proceeded from there to spread its dominion over all other Negro classes. NAACP's success would have probably come earlier had not Marcus Garvey come on the scene, but, in time, DuBois took care of him too. With the triumphal conquests of world Socialism on other fronts, World War II's aftermath gave NAACP and similar movements the milieu for making their dominion complete. DuBois grabbed the title "Dean of Negro Thought" which he still proudly wears at the age of 89.

I think the most significant thing about the National Association of Northern White People for the Absorption of Colored People is the untold number of opportunities for real Negro advancement it has deliberately ignored. It does nothing in the South to ease racial tension, although this is its *raison d'être*. On the local level—the most effective level—it seeks no place for Southern Negroes in industry. In fact, it seeks nothing in the South on the local level—except dues from Southern Negroes. It has sought only to create fear in the white South and has made no worthwhile friends.

Considerable word is disseminated from New York about the merits of whites hiring Negroes. Nothing is said about the even more important merit of Negroes creating jobs of their own, by investing in respectable busi-

nesses. The status quo purchasing power of U.S. Negroes exceeds that of all Canada. It is significant that with all its lucrative income during its 49 years, the NAACP does not own a single piece of property, excepting office furniture. What does it do with its money?

THERE is nothing which NAACP has done which could not have been done by Negroes independently and with less bad feeling. NAACP's stock-victory-claim is the lynching statistics. In the year NAACP organized there were 89 Negro lynchings and today there are none. What a radical change NAACP says it has brought about, and many people reverently answer, "Amen." Actually the decline in lynchings began during the period Booker T. Washington became recognized, about a decade before NAACP. Washington spoke out against lynchings and finally established the annual Tuskegee Lynching Reports. In 1907, the year before NAACP was first heard of, lynchings had dropped in 8 years' time from well over a hundred to a comparatively low 58. On the other hand, some lynchings have been directly traceable to NAACP agitation.

The Scottsboro Case which opened in 1931 was NAACP's greatest. The Communists were elated. There was nothing like it

until the Till Case in 1955. In each instance the publicity of these trials was the important factor. It has been suggested that these two trials alone netted NAACP several hundred thousand dollars. But the ostentation and "outside" participation only hardened the attitude of the Southerners whose duty it was to dispense justice. Nobody hears about the innumerable cases where Southern Negroes have quietly and independently stepped in when justice miscarried and successfully achieved their aims.

WHAT the accumulation of Negro economic wealth has not done, what the reduction of Southern Negro population percentages has not done, what overwhelming Negro urbanization and participation in the armed services has not done and what the South's own changed reaction to the Negro has not done, NAACP could not have done. The reforms for which NAACP has often successfully agitated were already in the process of birth, which the NAACP's rasping tactics have made more painful.

NAACP claims that if America is to be sufficiently strong to fight communism effectively she must put on an impressive be-kind-to-

Negroes drive. Such, it is implied, would lessen harmful Soviet propaganda against the United States and wonderfully aid this country's friendly relations with a world seventy-five percent "colored."

This is clever propaganda. What should stir suspicions is the source of this advice. NAACP is certainly not anti-communistic. It is one of the leading democracy-baiting movements in this country.

Unwittingly or not, the NAACP is fighting on the side of the Soviets and Communism. The Kremlin has been winning the world to Socialism, the most sinister power on earth. Can the forces of individualism successfully stand up against the mass regimentation which NAACP represents? If the people who represent the real principles and individualism, democracy and freedom in America fail, a great calamity is in store for America and the West which she still leads.

Meanwhile, American Negroes of goodwill are effectively silenced as long as Congress persists in recognizing and listening only to the persistent agents of the NAACP. Congress now has the American duty to clip the wings of the NAACP.

History may well record the name of Clennon King, Negro College Professor, as the real intellectual leader of his race. For daring to speak out against the alien minds and tactics of the so-called National Association for the Advancement of Colored People he has been often warned and, at last on the eve of preparing this article, threatened with death.



PART 2

I Speak As a White Southern Newspaperman

BY: GEORGE B. WEAVER of NORTH CAROLINA

BLAZING, oil-soaked crosses lighted southern skies. Robed figures spouted venomous orations of hate. Federal troops marched through the streets of Little Rock. With the opening of schools a new wave of anti-integration violence made bold headlines across the land.

The President ordered troops into the capital city of Arkansas to enforce court decisions favoring integration. Crusading "liberals" cheered, but Southerners knew that the troops were ordered into action to destroy customs and traditions which go deep into the hearts and lives of men and women—not just a few but millions—across the Southland.

George B. Weaver is a Southern moderate who is the News Editor and editorial writer for the Stanley News and Press at Albemarle, North Carolina.

The South is being crucified upon a cross of political expediency. Almost everywhere, in the press, on radio and television, even in fiction, defamation of the Southland has become public sport, while northern politicians, radical race-baiters, and enemies of our nation either chuckle with delight or reap actual benefits from the unfair situation.

More disturbing to the people of the South than the flood of adverse publicity, however, are the threats to the way of life which has been known here ever since the last carpetbaggers and scalawags were driven back northward. The first major blow in recent years to states' rights and to accepted southern customs came May 17, 1954, when nine justices of the United States Supreme Court substituted sociology treatises for law books and socialistic dreaming for legal precedents.

At first, the people of the South were so shocked they were not able to make articulate reply to the sudden reversal of their relations with the Negro race. The court had swept away the foundation upon which had been built amicable relations between the two races.

Soon they realized that the Supreme Court had, by interpretation of the Constitution, enacted law just as surely as if it had been passed by the Congress and signed by the President. Unlike laws made by the Congress, it left no tribunal to which appeal could be made, for the lawmakers also comprised the highest court in the land. Southerners believe that the decision was a usurpation by the court of the powers of the legislative branch of the government. The decision was followed by an immediate deterioration of relations between the two races, in the South and elsewhere.

SOUTHERNERS are, and have always been, among the foremost champions of states' rights. Education, since the beginnings of our nation, has been a function handled by local communities or by the states. For any branch of the Federal government—legislative, executive, or judicial—to tell the states and local communities who may go to each school, or that segregated schools may not be continued even though they may be the choice of the majority of both

racess, is clearly the usurpation of rights heretofore enjoyed by the states.

Nowhere in the South were there communities where the majority of citizens desired integrated schools. Organizations came into being which had as their objectives the preservation of segregation. Among them were White Citizens Councils, the Patriots of North Carolina. Just as quickly, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stepped up the tempo of its efforts to rid the South of the last vestiges of Jim Crow-ism. Thus were stirred the suspicions and hatreds started by the court's decision.

As an example of this, soon after the court's decision, the Governor of North Carolina appointed a commission to study the school system of the state, with a view to recommending ways of saving the schools and meeting the race crisis. On the commission were educational leaders from both white and Negro races. The group made studies and obtained information on the problem. By the following year, when the time came for re-appointment of the commission, the Governor was unable to find a single Negro educator who was willing to serve on the group—because of NAACP secret pressures against cooperation.

With the great majority of people in the South opposed to the operation of integrated schools, it soon

became apparent that the court's decision was a very real threat to the public school systems in some states. Legislatures in some states have enacted laws providing for the closing of schools in which race mixing occurs. In many of these states the real test has not yet come. In others, violence has already begun. The closing of public schools in some areas is freely forecast.

The decision opened the way for the growth of radical groups of both races, including the NAACP and the resurgent Ku Klux Klan.

ACCORDING to Thurman Sensing, executive vice-president of the Southern States Industrial Council, the Supreme Court "sowed the wind" by its May 17 decision, "because it disregarded all judicial precedent and based its decision on sociological and psychological textbooks, its decision betrayed the principle of states' rights, it usurped the power of Congress and attempted to legislate by judicial decree, it ignored the customs and traditions of a great region of our land, it created dissension where there was no dissension and strife where there was no strife . . . and we are beginning, just beginning, to reap the whirlwind."

Had the South been given a fair hearing before the court of public opinion, the matter might not have reached the sad state in which it is today.

In Boston, a Negro man was beaten to death on the streets by white hoodlums who began by yelling epithets at him when they saw him escorting a white woman. It made no stir in the public press. In Mississippi, Emmett Till was murdered in a similar manner by whites who were incensed at something Till had said to a white woman. The crime was blazoned in headlines from one end of the country to the other, the only justification for such treatment being that it happened south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Columbia University professors withdrew their children from the Morningside Heights public school in New York when the city's aggressive integration policy made the school more than 50 per cent colored. Thus was exposed the "liberalism" of a faculty which has been as aggressive as any in the land in urging integration—for somebody else. Yet, Southerners are told they have no choice, so far as segregating school children on the basis of race is concerned.

Many publications and newspapers of national circulation have been influenced in their editorial policy with regard to the race question by politicians and crusaders who know nothing of the true situation in the South and care even less. Stories which reveal the true attitude of the majority of Southerners have been played down in favor of stories about the

sordid and the sensational. Often editors have failed completely in giving space to stories which would show that the South is making progress toward meeting the problems imposed by the court's decision.

Clarence Dean, of the *New York Times*, recently sent in a story from Winston-Salem, North Carolina, telling about the peaceful beginning of integration in the schools of that city. Not a line of the story was printed, but the same day attention was called in the same paper to the less favorable happenings at Little Rock, Arkansas, and Charlotte, North Carolina. In other words, when the South makes progress, that's not news.

Southerners feel that the agitation of the race issue was a great mistake. They feel, with some degree of justification, that they were meeting the problems and solving them without outside aid.

The late Senator William E. Borah said in 1937 during a debate on an anti-lynching bill in the Senate:

"I . . . contend that the southern people have met the race problem and dealt with it with greater patience, greater tolerance, greater intelligence and greater success than any people in recorded history dealing with a problem of similar nature."

Mr. Borah, one of the leading northern liberals of his day, also said, "After the Civil War . . .

there were the two races living upon the same soil, now equally free under the Constitution, one of them untrained and unschooled in the affairs of state and untrained in citizenship . . . Can one conceive of a more difficult problem placed before a people? I wish we could place ourselves in their position. It would help us to be sympathetic, sane, and just. . . ."

IN THESE DAYS, Southerners have just cause to wish that the agitators responsible for stirring up the present crisis would come south and put themselves in the places occupied by southern whites for a few months.

Southerners see four principal reasons why the race question has been agitated to its present fever pitch.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties are trying desperately to gain and hold the Negro vote, knowing that in some crucial areas that vote can mean the difference between victory and defeat.

Misguided do-gooders, people who really believe that the Negro has been shamefully mistreated in the South, account for a substantial number of those who crusade for "civil rights."

It is entirely possible, though thoroughly reprehensible, that there are some persons in the North who have become alarmed because industry is moving South. They perhaps feel that by stirring

the fires of race hatred in the South they will discredit it as a new location for industry.

The political, crusading, and economic efforts to bring about a racial revolution in the South have given radical groups, such as the NAACP, just the opportunity they sought. They are leaving no stone unturned in pressing for all-out integration.

Rev. Bob Shuler, editor of *The Methodist Advance*, a Los Angeles publication, comments that Negroes hailed the Supreme Court's decision widely at first, but says now many of them are not sure but that Negroes and their children fare better under segregation.

He continues, "Nor does the problem stop with the schools, the question of civil rights in jobs and industry, the elimination of Jim Crow laws, and the rights of Negroes to own property, including their homes, in white neighborhoods. The leaders of the NAACP already have announced that their ultimate goal is entire and complete social intermingling. They want all the laws that forbid the marriage of the two races repealed. The goal of this integration fervor, now being exploited in our country, is mongrelization. The sane, sound-thinking, genuinely American Negroes no more want this than do the better class of white people, both of the North and South."

That integration of races leads to

amalgamation can be testified to readily by anyone who has visited the countries of Central and South America.

WHAT, then, was the attitude of the average Southerner toward the Negro prior to the court decision?

Southern white people had come to realize and recognize the tremendous progress made by the Negro race since the Emancipation Proclamation. As several authorities have said, "No other race ever made so much progress in so short a time."

Southern white citizens were directly responsible for this progress. They provided them with schools, jobs, and an opportunity to achieve, just as any other citizen. Southern Negroes actually live better, in most instances than their northern counterparts.

More than that, southern whites have always, since Reconstruction days, been ready and willing to accord respect and deference to Negroes as well as to whites who by their achievements and character merit such treatment.

Southern white people have been thrown in close contact with Negroes most of their lives and actually held them in higher personal esteem than do the northern politicians and crusaders.

There is ample evidence that Negroes have been given a real opportunity in the South, contrary to

what some would have the public believe. One of their new newspaper publishers, Davis Lee, of the *Newark Telegram*, writes convincingly about the achievements of Negroes in the South. He laments the fact that writers have failed to point out the good facts about Negroes in the South:

Not one writer has come up with the fact that a Negro is a clerk in a white drug store in Rosedale, Mississippi, and that two Negro share-croppers have \$10,000 each on deposit at the Valley Bank in Rosedale.

None has pointed out that Negro mechanics work at the Ford and Buick garages in Cleveland, Mississippi, and enjoy the same pay scale of white employees.

None has pointed out that the Negro-owned Safe Bus Company in Winston-Salem, N. C., is the largest Negro bus company in the world; that Negroes own 700,000 acres of farm land and that there are more Negro farmers in the state than any other state in the nation.

North Carolina is the only state in the nation that employs Negro specialists in agricultural extension work. . . .

The Negro in North Carolina eats better, dresses better, lives better, and enjoys more individual respect from white people than does his Northern, Eastern or Western counterpart.

The charge has been made that the Negro has been deprived of his

right to vote. Investigations into this type of complaint have rarely found a sound basis for the charge. Figures from the Southern Regional Council's study indicate that roughly 25 percent of the Negroes of voting age in the South are registered. Especially marked is the great increase in Negroes voting—from 200,000 in 1944 to 1,238,000 in 1956, according to an article in the July 21, 1957, *New York Times*.

Comparatively few Negroes in the South have shown an interest in voting until recent years. In 1944, in a typical North Carolina county, there was not a single Negro registered. A schoolteacher inquired of the county superintendent as to the advisability of registering. He was told that it might be better to wait a couple of years. He voted in 1946, as did a number of others. In that same county, in 1954 and 1956, both the Republican and Democratic county organizations held rallies in the two principal Negro communities, made special efforts to get them registered, and provided rides to the polls. Does that look like the South is keeping them from voting?

It is admitted that there are some areas of the South, where Negroes comprise over 50 percent of the population—in places as high as 65 percent—that no effort is being made by the white people to get out the Negro vote. This is un-

derstandable, for the Negroes could elect their own local officials if they became active politically.

Another alleged violation of the civil rights of Negroes, that of serving on juries, was blasted by a report made by judges of the Middle and Western North Carolina Districts to the Senate committee holding hearings on the civil rights bill earlier this year. The report from the two judges indicated that the number of Negroes serving on juries in these districts is roughly proportionate to the population. Crusaders would have you believe they are barred from jury duty.

The solution to the problem of race relations—and integration if it ever comes to the South—is one of those things not solved by court decisions or legislation. It is not possible, by means of a law or a court decision, to so change the customs and the thinking of a great people that they will suddenly and completely reverse their way of living.

Millions of good people in the South—people of both races—have been done a grave injustice, both by the court's decision and through the slanting of news stories by an unobjective press.

THE thinking people of both races are agreed that what is needed now more than anything else is time, free from the curse of

outside agitators and hooded race-haters; time to gather up the shreds of peaceful existence which was the rule in the South prior to 1954, and to knit again the bonds of mutual trust and friendship upon which depend the welfare of the Southland and the solution of the problems of these two great races.

Leaders of both races still favor voluntary segregation and the preservation of the inherent qualities which have made each race proud of its achievements through the years.

Furthermore, the people of both races in the South feel that problems so close to their hearts should not be made into political footballs, to be kicked about by hypocritical politicians in an effort to gain votes.

Just as in the years following Reconstruction, the South faces a tremendous task in re-cementing good relations again between the races. Given an opportunity its people will make good. If they are treated with continuing lack of understanding, conditions worse than those just after the Civil War may result. There may be Federal troops garrisoned all across the South. Schools may be boarded up and grass grow on their playgrounds, but complete integration in the South cannot become a reality for a long, long time.

The modern automobile requires more doctors than the horse ever did.

—DAN BENNETT



An Oxonian examines the political connections of those closest to Her Majesty

RED INFLUENCES AROUND BRITAIN'S QUEEN

by Hilary Grey

Hilary Grey was born in India, in 1918, of Anglo-Irish parents. Until the age of 13 he lived in India and South Africa. He was educated at Westminster School, London, and Pembroke College, Oxford, of which College he is now an M.A. He served with the Royal Navy as an officer, stationed at different periods in East and West Africa, the East Indies, Iceland, and in the Mediterranean, including Malta. Wounded off the Anzio beachhead in February, 1944, he was invalided from the Navy. He has now emigrated to Canada.

COMMUNISM wins its victories, not in fair fight, but by internal treachery due to infiltration from within. All institutions throughout the world are penetrated by Red agents in varying degrees. The moment is opportune to examine the extent, if any, of Red influence surrounding Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, whom millions of British subjects the world over regard as the one sure barrier to Communism in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Monarchy has, of course,

been a constitutional figurehead since the British Bill of Rights of 1689 and must obey the orders of the government of the day. Thus it is quite possible that a Communist, or extreme left-wing government of the Aneurin Bevan type, would retain the Queen for several years (as Anna Pauker did King Michael in Rumania) in order to stabilise its regime and to play on the loyal sentiments of Her Majesty's subjects in the Commonwealth. Such is the constitutional position. Nevertheless, outside this official role, Red and Pink influences among Her Majesty's private advisers and friends can be traced.

The Queen's private chaplain and spiritual adviser is the thrice-married extremely wealthy Canon C. E. Raven; his last marriage was to a French atheist "heroine" of the Resistance. A few years ago he toured the USSR and came back with the usual Liberal adulations of the Soviet Union. He is a high official of the British Council of Christians and Jews, and was recently singled out for special praise in *The Voice* (the international occult magazine published in England and which goes out to 5,000 key occultists throughout the world). The British Monarch has been regarded as the "Head" of Anglican Protestants since the time of Henry VIII, and as these now include Anglicans in the United States and all over the world, the

political and personal leanings of Her Majesty's spiritual adviser are of universal interest.

NEXT we turn to the Earl and Countess Mountbatten of Burma. Admiral Earl Mountbatten is the uncle of the Queen's husband, Prince Philip. They are always in and out of Buckingham Palace and Earl Mountbatten has had a tremendous influence over Prince Philip for 25 years. Both the Mountbattens admit to being Socialists. They are on terms of personal friendship with Aneurin Bevan, Britain's left wing leader and his millionaire socialist Member of Parliament friend, G. R. Strauss, and, since Russia is also a Socialist country (vide the S in USSR) one is forced to ask in what way does the Socialism of the Mountbattens differ from that of the Soviet Union? During the War Mountbatten was on close terms with a Royal Naval Intelligence official, the Honorable Ewen S. Montagu, whose brother, the Honorable Ivor Montagu, son of international banker Baron Swaythling, to this day remains one of the world's leading Communists—despite allegations of anti-Semitism in the USSR. The Honourable Ivor Montagu is always visiting one of the Iron Curtain countries. Mountbatten is now First Sea Lord, i.e. Head of all Britain's Navy. His first act on taking over this post two years ago was to

send British Naval Units to Red Poland on a "peaceful co-existence" visit. Then he publicly snubbed American Legion Commander S. Collins at a Veteran's Dinner in London a few years ago when the latter made an anti-communist speech. Last year the Maltese Catholic Nationalist leader blamed Mountbatten's intrigues in his previous post as Commander-in-chief Mediterranean for the surprise recent electoral victory of the Maltese Socialists. Mountbatten seems hardly the right influence for the Prince or for the Royal Navy when the Western World is in a death struggle with International Communism and its left wing allies.

Informed observers, however, believe that Mountbatten is fronting for a far more dangerous person: his wife. As the French novelist, Alexandre Dumas, put it, "*Cherchons la femme.*" The Countess Mountbatten is the millionaire grand-daughter of Sir Ernest Cassel, multi-millionaire international financier and behind the scenes adviser to King Edward VII. Cassel was a business associate of Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. The New York *Journal-American* of February 3, 1949, stated that:—"Today it is estimated by Jacob's grandson, John Schiff, a prominent member of New York Society, that the old man sank about \$20,000,000 for the final triumph of Bolshevism

in Russia." Cassel put up part of the money for the London School of Economics for the declared purpose of "training the future Socialist bureaucracy of Britain." Harold Laski dominated the London School of Economics for many years in the 1930's and 40's while his friend, Felix Frankfurter, master-minded the New Deal on similar principles in the United States.

Cassel's grand-daughter, formerly an intimate friend of Paul Robeson, is widely believed to have initiated Robeson's leftward descent from an All-American football hero to Stalin Prize winner!

On January 26, 1957, at the military parade in New Delhi honouring India's seventh Republic day, three people were on the saluting base: Premier Pandit Nehru, Soviet Defence Chief Marshall Zhukov and—Lady Mountbatten! And who is there presumptuous enough to assert that the least important of these three was Lady Mountbatten?

LET US TURN now to the Queen's husband, Prince Philip. Some years ago *Time* magazine described him as Liberal in politics. The West is now learning the hard way that most Liberals are "soft" towards, if not out-right accomplices of Communism. The second great influence in the Prince's life, apart from his uncle, Earl Mountbatten, is his school, Gordonstoun

in Scotland, and its headmaster, Dr. Kurt Hahn. Dr. Kurt Hahn was expelled by the Hitler régime from Germany for Communist influences at his school of Salem. That Dr. Kurt Hahn still has extreme left views was re-affirmed when he appeared on a World Government platform in London in August, 1955, and, side by side with delegates from the USSR, proceeded to launch an attack on "National Sovereignty," an attack both insolent and tactless in view of his special relationship to the husband of his newly adopted "National Sovereign." Hahn, after his expulsion from Germany, at once started up Gordonstoun School. Here Prince Philip received his education. This school was financed by Anton Besse, millionaire from the Middle East, and it was assisted from the start by Lord Mountbatten, who lectures there periodically.

HAHN now has three such schools: Gordonstoun, Salem in Germany and Anavryta in Greece. The declared aim of these schools is the Platonian dream of producing "a 'Guardian' class of elite who would direct society." These schools cater to the sons of very wealthy international families and their influence can hardly be overestimated. Writing in the London *Daily Express* of June 17, 1957, Donald Edgar says—"I believe it is an influence which has

already spread its tentacles throughout the World." In a second article in the *Daily Express* of June 18, 1957, the same writer added: "I cannot help confessing to worries about this powerful international organization." In a concluding article on June 19, 1957, he says: "The Salem system—founded by Kurt Hahn . . . is like an onion. You peel off skin after skin . . . you are never quite sure you have reached the centre."

But the most frightening comment on the Gordonstoun-Salem system was made by Edgar in the *Daily Express* of June 18, when he wrote: "At Gordonstoun there is a building called the Round Square—a curious building built by the previous owner to keep out the Devil to whom he had sold his soul. He did not succeed.

"And though I am not accusing the Salem system of diabolism . . . yet . . . yet . . ."

That there could even be a hint of Satanism in any school for young children, let alone the one attended by the husband of the Queen of England and "Head" of the Anglican church, stupifies the imagination. Nevertheless Prince Philip is still on close friendship terms with Dr. Kurt Hahn and recently gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Edinburgh University. It was to prevent the Prince's believed intention of sending the future King of England, Prince Charles, to Gor-

donstoun in four years that the *Daily Express* published the above-referred-to series of articles.

NO ENQUIRY into the Communist and evil influences surrounding the young British Sovereign can be concluded, however, without reference to the Queen's Christmas Broadcast of 1955. Although, as official head of Protestant Christianity throughout the British Empire, Her Majesty had an official duty to make an at least nominally Christian Broadcast to her subjects on an official Christian Feast day, not once in her broadcast were the words "God," "Christ," "Jesus," "Jesus Christ," or "Christmas" mentioned. Her entire broadcast was 100 percent devoid of any formal Christian content. The mystery was increased by the common knowledge that Her Majesty is herself a devout Anglican Protestant, carefully nurtured in that faith by her pious father, King George VI. What Rasputin-like influence is

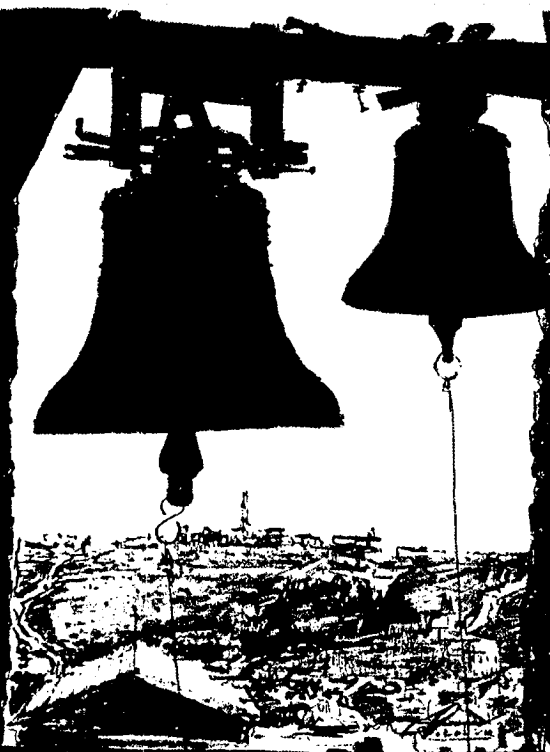
there in Buckingham Palace or among her advisers that prevented the Queen from broadcasting in accordance with her beliefs and duty on Christmas day, 1955?

The recent revelations about the influence of an occultist on Queen Juliana of Holland, the hold the Satanic Rasputin had on the late Queen of Russia, makes this a not merely academic question. Moreover the Queen, in the same broadcast, used occult language in her reference to "the chain reaction of the powers of light, to illuminate the new age ahead of us," and one-world jargon when she spoke about: "How different nations from north and south, from east and west, can live together in a friendly brotherhood . . ."

Queen Elizabeth I's William Shakespeare said in *Hamlet*: "Something is rotten in the State of Denmark." Now, behind the charming smile of Britain's gracious Queen Elizabeth II, something would appear to be rotten in the State of England.

If you will observe the Canadian \$1 and \$2 bills, you will find that the artist responsible has etched in Queen Elizabeth's hair a clear face of Satan (you can see the entire face—eyes, nose and mouth).

This skullduggery has been called to Queen Elizabeth's attention, and we are happy to report that she has issued instructions to have her hair styling changed on the money plates so that this sinister impression will be removed from all future issuances of currency.



For Mercury readers who have long wished a scholarly analysis of the geographical, human and political factors that were set in motion in the heart of the Holy Land by Zionist tacticians—with London and Washington cooperation—we present this month a literary and historical treat. The central issues underlying the so-called “Palestine Problem”, the Case of the Arabs, are better known to no man than to Professor Hocking, Alford Professor Emeritus of Harvard University. A long-time special researcher into Middle East facts and affairs, Professor Hocking foresaw today’s events in 1932. Now he exposes the cause, and warns State Department diplomats about the future.

THE TIME-BOMB OF THE PALESTINE *Fait Accompli*

by William Ernest Hocking

*How and why our State Department lost the respect
and alliance of the Arab World for the U. S.*

THOSE who hope for peace in the Middle East have on their hands something more than a problem of power-balance, specifically a problem of psychology. Power-balances are excellent placebos for minor and transient irritations; for persisting sources of wrath they are both costly and futile. Unless substantial peace lies in the minds of adjacent peoples, the formal devices of cease-fire, armistice, even peace-treaty, can bring only suspension of enduring hostilities. The radical issue in the Middle East is not whether fighting can be suppressed; it is whether antagonisms are incurable. Why, for example, can the Arab world not adjust itself to the Israeli *fait accompli*? Is it a case of what we pleasantly call "intransigence,"—in the vernacular, pure cussedness? Or is this facile theory an instance

of reluctance to face a genuine issue—which after all must be faced?

For most of the rest of the comfortable and reasonable world no such problem exists. Most of the dignified diplomatic documents, as well as the majority of sensible-and-soothing editorials, move out on the firm premise that the Israeli state is "here to stay." There is no use, they assume, in calling for the prior question, or in digging up history to enquire how this odd fly-in-the-world's-ointment got there. If one today refers to the Balfour Declaration, and points out that this, the original public charter for bringing Jews in large numbers into Palestine, definitely opposed the notion of making Palestine over into a Jewish state, he will be instantly reminded that this was long ago, November, 1917,

and that we must now all look to the *fait accompli*: history cannot be undone.

My modest suggestion is that a certain haste to pronounce a disturbance-breeding situation an “accomplished fact” may be wishful thinking, sometimes indicative of an uneasy conscience. If an achievement is won by means not bearing too close scrutiny, and more especially, if it has been won with the conscious aim of making immediate appeal to the *fait accompli*, there is reason to ask whether, indeed, everything is finally settled: *when* can we fairly say the matter is concluded?

I suggest, further, that in the present situation this question has peculiar importance; for accurate diagnosis is here the prior condition for any cure. In my judgment, this hurried appeal to accomplished fact is *precisely the element that justly infuriates the Arab mind* and blocks the spirit of peace. It is not—as Lester B. Pearson of Canada has suggested in the UN General Assembly—simply fear of Israel’s future expansionist ambition; it is a radical sense of injustice in what has already been done. A perfect security which should freeze the *status quo* unexamined, and justified in its own realism, would leave the root of trouble untouched.

We have, of course, to agree that history cannot be undone. The

library of Alexandria cannot be unburned; the Parthenon unbombed; nor can America be undiscovered; nor the triumph of the Allies in World War I untriumphed, nor the spoils of its victory—including its disposition of the Middle East—unspoiled. Nor can the dead and murdered be unkilld. But for whatever is still living and in process, there is another principle; *no fact that appears accomplished is done with until the conscience of mankind is satisfied with it.*

And I raise the question whether, further, the conscience of mankind must not be *satisfied with the means* by which the fact is achieved?

While it is true that hurried appeal to the accomplished fact has become a traditional mark of the international brigand, less than a century ago, texts on international law included the “right of conquest” as a sound basis for sovereignty; after all, victory in war has been *the* method of bringing about needed historical change. On what else are most existing sovereignties founded, including our own? There is a fond assumption that right tends to gather might to itself, so that victory is a sort of vindication.

THE BRAVE attempt of these United States to discredit this ancient right by refusing recognition to governments set up by

force has had no great success nor influence. When in 1931, our then Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, tried to co-operate with the League of Nations by a famous "note" bringing Japan to book for her *démarche* in Manchuria, the chief practical result was a blow to our prestige in Japan, the assertion of a "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" inviting us to mind our own hemispherical business, and the beginning of the end of the League of Nations. We were also at that time reminded of our own Mexican War, with the comment that however crooked the pretences under which war was started, no one today, even in Japan, could doubt the value to all mankind of its accomplished fact. The same argument could be pressed for cancelling enquiry into the methods by which Israel gained sovereignty over former Arab territory.

I shall not here question the validity in international law of the *de facto* principle at large. It has an obvious value in calling a limit to the feud and argument, and to record the occasional necessity of accepting what we will not go to war to change. I point out simply two obvious truths: First, that so long as a "right of conquest," and its cousin, a right by "*fait accompli*," remain on the books they represent a failure of the hope of peace through justice, and constitute an open invitation to aggression and craft; second, that so far

as the Middle East is concerned, any appeal to *fait accompli* is an indictment of all who have contributed to a result thus confessed indefensible. If we honestly care for peace in that area it is pure folly to try closing by fiat the book of history. *There is no fait accompli* until these world-stirring operations receive the consent of mankind, including Arab mankind.

THE "How come?" remains an actual, if not *the* actual consideration. And every argument which begins, as do most current arguments, with the premise that "Israel is entitled to have its territorial integrity guaranteed" (Premier Mollet, February 27) renounces the effort to deal seriously with the problem.

What then, are the crucial factors in the history of the Zionist program in Palestine—a story not so much unknown as misknown? It is not detail we care for; what is now needed is a singling out of aspects of the case often overlooked.

Zionism, as Herzl bequeathed it to this century, was two things, a religious ideal and a political program.

In its religious conception, Zion is a spiritual aspiration not in the abstract, but embodied in particular fact, a territorial symbol for which there is no substitute. As a political program, it added to this the concept of a "national home"

in which Jewish genius could freely express itself, in laws, institutions, culture. In this second function, Zion could be the specific remedy not alone for the sufferings and persecutions of the *diaspora*, but above all for the *homelessness*, the lack of a physical domain in which the soul of a people could work out its specific character and power.

I call attention to the logic of all these ideals. On the religious side, a text of the Jewish religion describes the "Messianic Time," "the chief of our national hopes," as meaning *cum cet*, "the days of the restoration of Israel to the Holy Land, the rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem, the resumption of the Divine service therein, the return of the Divine Glory to Zion." Taken literally, this aim would obviously imply political control of Palestine by the returning Jewish nation. As to the second function, the particular region would be less essential to the concept than unimpeded control of law and social structure; alternative places were offered, and perhaps considered—districts in Uganda, Argentina, Australia, Arabia—regions more readily open to large-scale immigration than tiny and soil-poor Palestine, awkwardly well-occupied. But the Zionist statement judged that only Palestine, with Jerusalem as its heart, could have the emotional appeal necessary to command mas-

Colonel House's Help

"Throughout, it must be added, we receive warm and heartening help from Colonel House, close friend of the President and his unofficial secretary of state. House not only made our [Zionist] cause the object of his very special concern but served as liaison officer between the Wilson Administration and the Zionist Movement."

—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

sive support, sacrifice—and above all—enlistment!

II

WHILE Palestine could be, and already was, the scene of small-scale Zionist settlements, wholly inadequate to the national-home idea, it was evident that no significant realization there of the Zion concept—religious or political—could occur without major political action. By whom? Clearly not by the Jews.

It was the First World War that supplied the historic opportunity. But how? Through an emergency of the Allied cause.

In mid-1917, the Allied campaign in Europe seemed about to collapse. In Churchill's words, "Many hither-to unswerving despaired of victory." Haig's drive had failed; French troops had mutinied at Verdun; the Russians

Excerpt from letter of Lord Sydenham to Mr. Churchill dated 29.8.1922:

"I was quite unaware that the Balfour Declaration was obtained by the prolonged under-hand methods, which are, in part, described in the Zionist Political Report. This remarkable document came to me as a revelation."

were about to desert; American help was as yet only a hope, and unproven. In this situation, referred to by Lloyd George as the darkest hour of the war, no item of possible help was insignificant: the favor and financial aid of world Jewry, not forgetting the great Jewish American banks, were matters of weight. In February of that year, Sir Mark Sykes began discussion with Zionist leaders. When we refer to the "Balfour Declaration" our perspective will be wholly out of drawing if we fail to realize the conditions of its origin. In Churchill's words:

The Balfour Declaration . . . must not be regarded as a promise given from sentimental motives: it was a practical measure taken in the interest of a common cause, at a moment when that cause could afford to neglect no factor of material or moral assistance."

In brief, without discounting its element of idealism and the genu-

ine sympathy of Lloyd George and Balfour for the Jewish predicament and ideal, in its timing it was a World War I emergency bargain, whose *quid pro quo* is not yet fully known. And in its method, it was devious. It is this element that continues to plague the international scene, and which requires our continued effort at clarity.

The Declaration was devious in three ways: 1. It bargained with interests in Palestine which were not at British or any Allied disposal; 2. Its promises to Zionists were inconsistent with simultaneous and later expectations deliberately raised in Arab minds, to whom Allenby was soon to proclaim from Cairo not only the intent of emancipation from Turkish rule, but also a clear prospect of independence; 3. And this is the presently important point—The Declaration is at odds with itself, inherently—I will not say crooked, but disingenuous. How so?

IT PROMISES British action, with reservations inconsistent with the action. It promises, together with the "favour" of His Majesty's Government, also their "best endeavors to facilitate the achievement" of the projected national home for the Jewish people. At the same time it expresses the all-important condition that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice

the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities." Balfour was firm on this point, as against pressures from some Zionist quarters that Palestine be simply "reconstituted as the national home of the Jews:" the existing non-Jewish rights must not be ignored, not even "prejudiced." Yet the makers of the Declaration cannot have been unaware that the only reason why Britain's "best endeavours" were necessary to the Zionist program was that the logic of that program required powerful sponsorship. It could not be carried out by free and peaceful methods of land-purchase already in some degree available and used; it needed an over-control disposed to active intervention—how active it was expected to be the sequel amply showed—inconsistent with equity. In the simplest terms, a "national home" could not fulfill its meaning without securing a Jewish legislation, expressing the Jewish "spirit of the law;" and if the law-making is to be specifically Jewish, the chief "civil right" of the Arab in that region is gone.

On this contradiction, the whole subsequent history turns.

THEIR World War I error was that they failed to think out the logic of the Zionist program, and to anticipate the intensity of the pressures that would be brought to realize that logic in full. They certainly did not foresee

"We have . . . Zionist agents scattered all over the world . . ."

Excerpt of letter of Sir Mark Sykes to Lloyd George, dated September 2, 1918.

how powerful can become the drive of a religious symbol deep-set in the passions of a nation, nor that the absoluteness proper to a religious faith could make perilous conjunction with the will-to-power proper to the state-builder. Out of that union of statesman and zealot, backed by the momentum of the symbol, could come, and did come, a postulate, "We must have Palestine, no matter how!" In the name of God, a towering ruthlessness could emerge falling hard afoul of the regard for fellow-men implicit in a universal faith—fellow-men of other traditions.

If the British leaders were less than fully aware of the course things must take, the Zionist leaders were, I judge, rather more so. Some of the more sanguine believed a bi-national state possible in Palestine, with harmony; others were hesitant; some, I believe, saw from the first its mirage. At one time, Dr. Weizmann was quoted in the *London Times* as saying that "the last thing that Jews wished was to have the government of Palestine; all they demanded was that the Jew should have equal rights in law with the

members of any other race there." Yet there are also his ominous words before the Peace Conference about "making Palestine as Jewish as England is British," in which the clear logic of the Zionist ideal comes out of subconsciousness into the open.

These words, echoing loudly through Arab minds, needed to be expressly repudiated by Churchill in a White Paper of 1922, and haunted the Mandatory Govern-

ment for years. As late as 1945, that Government felt obliged to allay mounting Arab misgivings by "declaring unequivocally that it is not a part of its policy that Palestine should become a Jewish state." But by 1945 these words were little more than a brave effort on Britain's part to shout away despair: for in less than three years (May 14, 1948) Great Britain—I think for the first time in its history—abandoned its task,

Excerpts from Winston Churchill's Answer to Lord Passfields' White Paper on Palestine issued October 20, 1930

"The year 1917 marked perhaps the most dreary and sombre period of war. It was the time when many hitherto unswerving, despaired of victory of the allies. It was the moment when most resolute elements of the British Government sought to enlist every influence that could hold allied the associated nations to the task. The Zionist movement throughout the world was [already] actively pro-Ally and in a special sense pro-British. Nowhere was this movement more noticeable than in the United States and upon the active share of the United States in the bloody struggle which was impending rested a large portion of our hopes. The able leaders of the Zionist Movement and their wide-spread branches exercised an appreciable influence upon American opinion and that influence—like the Jewish influence generally—was steadily cast in our favour. Throughout the world of allied nations, Jews (Zionist and non-Zionist alike) sympathized with the allies and worked for the success of Great Britain and [for] the close co-operation with Great Britain of the United States.

"The Balfour Declaration must, therefore, not be regarded as a promise given from sentimental motives; it was a practical measure taken in the interests of a common cause at a moment when that cause could afford to neglect no factor of material or moral assistance."

without even a token attempt to provide for its continuance!

The only explanation I find for this abrupt task-desertion, so out of British character, is a sudden perception that the undertaking of the mandate was, and from the first had been, impossible, because the contradiction I point out was built into its structure. To pit against the remorseless logic of the Zionist ideal and the age-deep passion of a people's symbol, Britain had nothing but good-will, administrative skill, and its ancient virtue-vice of compromises. In 1948, logic and passion won out.

I offer this analysis as an hypothesis for understanding the startling collapse of the British mandate, which alone had stood between the new Zion and Arab apprehension. As evidence, I mention only two aspects of the tensions of policy which had emerged during this period, 1920-48.

1. In regard to the sharing of limited land-supply.

The problem was recognized from the beginning, and by all sides, as formidable. The early steps to deal with it were propitious. Laws were set up to facilitate orderly transfers of land from Arab to Zionist, not so much to individuals as to Zionist organizations which then leased modest plots to Zionist tenants. What money, intelligence, modern methods, reclamation of sub-marginal land, could do to make room for

influx of Jews without hardship to Arabs was done, at first with striking success. The inevitable limit set by geographic fact began to make itself felt first through Arab pressure-against-sale on landlords tempted by high prices for land. The Arab community, not slow to read the signs of the times, and feeling the strong cash-lure in Zionist hands somehow unfair, began to view its vanishing land-capital with concern and at the same time, the vanishing market for Arab agricultural labor.

Why the vanishing Arab labor market? In colonies of the Zionist Organization, it was "made a matter of principle to employ only Jewish labor." If any colonist renter was caught three times employing non-Jewish labor, his holding could be confiscated without repayment!

IN SUCH ways (wholly pacific and legal, please note), the Arab began to feel himself an alien in his own economy, or what had been his economy. And since land secured by the Jewish Agency was taken on terms that it "be held forever as the inalienable property of the Jewish people," it became in effect to the Arab an extra-territorial domain from which he could never thereafter enjoy any benefit. (Simpson Report, Oct. 1930, p. 54) To achieve the necessary goal of Zionism, a line of privilege on one side and exclu-

sion on the other was quietly, by the Jews, built into the economic basis of daily life.

2. The form of government of the bi-national community.

An obligation of the mandate, common to all A-mandates, though not emphasized in the case of Palestine, was to lead the people under mandate toward democratic self-government. At various stages, the British Mandatory made outlines of constitutional change in this direction: representative bodies were suggested. Such proposals were resisted by the Jewish community for a simple reason: as a minority they would be outvoted. There was, however, an obvious remedy: a speeding of immigration, to the end of achieving a Jewish majority, "so that under a democratic rule the Jewish point of view should always prevail." (Shaw Report, Cmd. 3530, March 1930, p. 109)

One can judge the degree of sincerity in this kind of democracy, a democracy among Jews, but not as between Jews and Arabs: and when the present Israeli state is lauded in Asia as "a bastion of democracy" it is well to remember on what terms that reputation is bought.

III

WE UNDERSTAND in some degree the amount and nature of the pressure constantly directed

upon the Mandatory to increase immigration allowances, limited in the common interest. But if we are tempted to a moment of indignation—and I plead guilty—it is well to remember that the pressures we speak of were not merely pressures but heat, sometimes expressing itself in threats to "smash the British Empire, if it goes back on its promises to us."

If we were fatalists, we might today speak of a *fait* not *accompli*, but *demi-accompli*, on the way to an inevitable goal, set by passion.

In that case, indeed the only answer to Arab unwillingness must be the continued use of *force majeure*, in the hope of reconciliation by forgetfulness. And there are indications that this is the Zionist expectation. "They do not *want* to recognize Israel as a State, but they will jolly well *have to*." I do not quote these words from anybody, certainly not from Mr. Ben Gurion; but his attitude has frequently suggested just that. And if that is final, we abandon the hope of peace in the Middle East in our generation; for the Arab world *will not solve the problem for us by forgetfulness*; nor will it be choked down.

The attitude itself is hopeless. It is the attitude which, after a resolution of the United Nations declaring Jerusalem to be *international* territory, nevertheless in December, 1949, declared Jerusalem the "Capital" of Israel (pro-

nouncing it "unrealistic" to fancy that any other place *could* be the capital), and transferred to that city the seat of parliament and various departments of state, including the foreign office. In effect, Israel, having done this, snaps its fingers and murmurs, "*Fait accompli*: what are you going to do about it?"

WHAT are we going to do about it?

In so far as we are represented by our Department of State, we shall suppress our impulse to use the word "effrontery" and go along with the new situation, perhaps in our minds substituting the phrase "Manifest Destiny," for what I have been calling the logic of the Zionist ideal. But if we acquiesce, and regard the element of damn-the-UN arrogance in this attitude as characteristic of the authentic spirit of Zionism, which in its zeal for state-making by urbanization, industrialization, modernization and mechanization . . . has ruined the atmosphere of "The Holy Land" for the worship or pilgrimage of any faith, Moslem, Christian, Jewish . . . we shall be accepting an inner tragedy for Judaism, the world over.

We should enquire why not only Britain in its Declaration, but prophetic souls of Judaism as well, believed in the bi-national possibilities of the Zionist movement. Were they simply naïve?

"Negotiating with a Government is easy; a Government does not do things by itself, one must demand things from it, but you must know what to demand, how to demand, and when to demand. If you know that, you know the whole secret: it is essential for Zionists to understand this".

—DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN
October 20, 1930

I think of Judah Magnes and Albert Einstein. Let me quote some of Einstein's words.

In a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, October 12, 1929, he wrote:

"Zionism is not a movement inspired by chauvinism or by a *sacro egoismo*. I am convinced that the great majority of Jews would refuse to support a movement of this kind. Nor does Zionism aspire to divest anyone in Palestine of any rights or possessions he may enjoy. On the contrary, as we are convinced that we shall be able to establish a friendly and constructive cooperation with the kindred Arab race which will be a blessing to both . . .

During the whole of the work of Jewish colonization not a single Arab has been dispossessed (note the date): every acre of land acquired by the Jews has been bought at a price fixed by buyer and seller . . .

Jews do not wish to live in the land of their fathers under the

protection of British bayonets: they come as friends of the kindred Arab nation . . .”

And again, the following year in his letter to the Arab journal *Falastin*, Jan. 28, 1930:

One who, like myself, has cherished for many years the conviction that the humanity of the future must be built upon an intimate community of the nations, and that aggressive nationalism must be conquered can see a future for Palestine only on the basis of peaceful cooperation between the two peoples who are at home in the country . . .

Come together they must, in spite of all.”

The time was one when clouds were gathering. The new colonists had been at their work for some ten years: Arab opposition had been growing, the work of the Mandatory increasingly difficult. In the spring of 1931, Einstein, having been in this country, was about to leave for Europe, and was asked to address a Zionist fund-raising gathering in New York. He spoke in German: I listened at the radio in Cambridge. There were two especially powerful sentences, which I reported in *The Spirit of World Politics* as I recall them (page 388-9): in English translation:

“To bring about an understanding between Jews and Arabs is not the responsibility of Great

Britain. It is the responsibility of the Jews. And to reach such an understanding is *not less important* than the building of new institutions in Palestine.”

To make sure of the exactitude of my memory of these courageous words, I wrote to Einstein in Germany, and have his very courteous and appreciative handwritten reply to the effect that my understanding is correct, though he had no note of his exact words.

SINCE these words were uttered more than a quarter-century ago, the attention and outlook of the Palestinian enterprise have been radically altered. Hitler’s catastrophic passage through European history swiftly transformed even its meaning. In 1921, Einstein could say that Palestine is not first and foremost a place of refuge, but “the incarnation of a reawakening sense of national solidarity.” But from the mid-thirties onward, the “National Home” as a token Jewish society, accepting physical limits, began to be called on as a refuge in emergency for stricken multitudes. Their need swamped existing conceptions, and unfortunately also swept away regard for existing obligations. It was neither natural nor right that the new demands should be held to cancel permanently the human claims for which the soil of Palestine was already in bond.

The events which called out

universal compassion appeared to call out, in Palestine, a leadership devoid of compassion except for its own. In the name of humanity and religion it pursued the strict logic of the Zionist goal with an absoluteness apparently indifferent to goodwill, as well as to good faith.

It is not too much to say that in the tense moments of settlement after World War II it made the task of the Mandatory Power impossible, unless that power were wholly to surrender its conscience. In action, it made the task impossible; in psychological truth, it *revealed that task's inherent impossibility*.

And as Britain incontinently withdrew, this one-eyed leadership threw off its disguise, declared in effect the Zionist Day of Fulfillment at hand, proclaimed an independent Statehood in which the fetters of the mandate regarding Arab interests could be liquidated, as Zionist mercy might dictate.

OUR State Department had included in its agenda, an important plan for Middle East settlement under the guidance of William Yale, formerly of the King-Crane Commission, and intimately conversant with the problems of that region: this plan had received the approval of Department heads, and was in the hands of the Secretary. The administration was adequately informed. But

at this juncture a torrent of pressure from American Zionists and others (to which President Truman has referred in his autobiography) broke the dam: 100,000 refugees were to be admitted to Palestine; and with equal incontinence we, the United States, offered support and recognition.

The well-devised plan of settlement, already in substance endorsed by Great Britain, was tabled without action. In effect, we assumed the burden that Britain had let drop; and we, the people of the United States, knew not what we were doing.

At a stroke we made ourselves seem sponsors and protectors of a regime in Palestine which had in effect renounced its birth-duty to the Palestinian Arabs; we became underwriters of the abstract logic of the Zionist hope, fundamentalist and totalitarian in character. Without either power or right to control the enemy-making policies of the self-declared State of Israel, we seemed to stand before the world as partner in its deeds.

When Egypt, sensing danger, attacked Israel, and went down in defeat, Israel promptly cleaned house. (The truth about that housecleaning, ridding the new state of embarrassing Arab citizens, comes by degrees to light; it includes bombings within Jerusalem.) Room was made for many new Jewish homeseekers; what joy! At what cost to near a mil-

lion Arabs, the world vaguely knows. Who cares? Not Israel! Israel has arrived; it is, Israel thinks, *fait accompli*.

But only the blind can suppose that under these conditions we have reached the end of the story. It is true that much has been done that cannot be undone; and for those who have won new life in the "Land Reborn" the world can be glad. But there is no *fait accompli*, nothing which on the basis of a persistent repudiation of the original agreement, and the desolation of eight hundred thousand citizens about whose exodus we need the full truth, and whose condition suggests a plea in some quarters under the statute of genocide, can set up a claim of right.

Nor can the crazy armistice line be accepted as a permanent barrier to the unity of a land which was once called holy. In some sense, Israel is here to stay; but the phrase suggests that we know what and where Israel is, and *we do not*; nor

can any will of God be appealed to to sanction the present situation.

THE FIRST STEP toward sanity would seem to be a confession by Israel that the ideal of a national home, expressing the soul of the Jewish people, is not realizable under human conditions; that the use of force and corrupt pressures whether in the Middle East or in Washington to achieve the impossible must be discontinued; and that the flag of a religious fundamentalism alien to the present spirit of Israel will no longer be used to cover a crude political realism. With this easing of the logical absolute, the way for human good will would be open, and the existing impossibles could begin to melt.

I am not expecting this confession to be forthcoming; but its definition may work, in the silent places of men's thought where, after all, the forces of history were made.

AID TO ISRAEL TO BE INCREASED BY \$3,525,000 FOR EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES UNDER EDUCATIONAL-EXCHANGE PROGRAM

When the House of Representatives by a vote of 330 Yeas to 75 Nays passed H. R. 9131, the so-called Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1958, there was included an amount of \$3,525,000 for expenses to carry out the provisions of section 1011 (d) of the United States Informational and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended.

Every dime of this special appropriation will be used for the purchase from the State Department of Israeli pounds generated from the sales in Israel of books and periodicals by various United States publishers who were paid in Israeli currencies and reimbursed by our government with American dollars

for their transactions. At the present time the State Department is said to be holding \$4,800,000 of Israeli pounds.

The appropriation provided for in H. R. 9131 will be used for many different kinds of projects in Israel. The amounts for the various projects contemplated are shown by the following table:

SUMMARY OF ISRAEL PROJECTS COSTING \$3,516,667

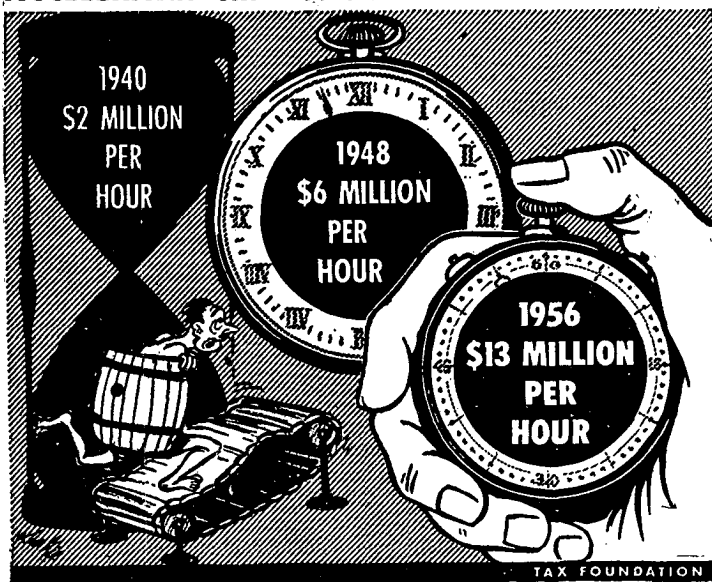
Chairs in Israel universities	\$222,222
Translation and publication program	222,222
University and teacher training scholarships	55,556
American-Israeli Friendship League—Beersheba	13,889
Artists Village (B'nai Zion Foundation) Ein Hod	5,556
Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel	27,778
Bar-Ilan University (construction of American science wing)	69,444
Beth Emmanuel Museum, Ramat Gen.	41,667
Beth Ester (purchase of orphanage)	3,333
Beth Ha'am, Jerusalem (cultural center)	27,778
Beth Hanoar (Haivri) (YMHA-YWHA) Jerusalem: English teaching	5,556
B'nai B'rith (Yehuda Halevy Lodge) Tel Aviv. (Scholarship)	27,778
Boys' Town, Jerusalem	27,778
Chinuch Atzmai (elementary school system)	216,667
Community Centers, Nazareth and Kiryat Schmone	138,889
Council of the Shepardi Community (Jerusalem)	13,889
HIAS, United Service, Beersheba (help immigrants)	25,000
Hadassah Medical Organization (Build American wing)	105,556
Haifa municipality (Cultural exchange center)	138,889
Hazimir (Support of choir assembly)	8,333
Hebrew University (build teachers' training school)	111,111
Home for blind Jewish girls	27,778
Israel-American Archeological Foundation	333,333
Israel-American Museum Foundation (building fund)	833,333
Israel Bar Association (erection of American law lib.)	27,778
Israel Boy Scouts Association	5,556
Israel Conservatory & Academy of Music	16,667
Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis	7,778
Israel Institute of Technology	166,667
Jerusalem School of Archeology (studies)	27,778
Kfar Silver Agricultural Training Institute	47,222
Kinneroth Esco Music Center (Ein Gev)	27,778
Pardess Katz Maabarah (children's nursery)	30,556
Poeylim (Camp for underprivileged children)	22,222
Laborator, Herzlia High School, Tel Aviv	27,778
Tel Aviv cultural center	166,667
World history of the Jewish people	41,667

Young Men's Christian Ass'n. Nazareth	27,778
Zebulon, Israel Seafaring Society	5,566
Zionist Organization of America, Tel Aviv	41,662
Total appropriated: By projects:	\$3,516,667

The wide variety of projects in Israel being supported with American tax dollars makes one wonder if we have not really set Uncle Sam up as the principal donor to a national community chest in Israel.

The RECORDS show that to March 31, 1957, our Government has made grants and loans to Israel in the amount of \$407,000,000 and presently this small nation of but 1,650,000 population is pressing for a new loan of \$75,000,000.

ACCELERATED RISE IN GOVERNMENT SPENDING



The rate of government spending (Federal, state and local) is shown by an hour glass for 1940 and a stopwatch for 1956. According to Tax Foundation, Inc. estimates, spending rose from \$2 million an hour to \$13 million an hour in the period.



American Legion Adds Weight On Side of Joint Chiefs Plan

THE American Legion has thrown its considerable weight and prestige on the side of continuing the present Joint Chiefs of Staff system. This adds numerical strength and compelling logic to the forces who see a threat to the nation's security in attempts to change the system.

It is a mandate, from three million veterans to the Legion leadership, to present this point of view on America's defenses in all its dealings with the Congress, the Department of Defense, and the executive branch of the federal government.

It adds emphasis to the same position taken by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at their convention in Miami Beach in August.

We have become accustomed to the Legion's taking strong pro-American positions on issues of the day. Its resolution, adopted recently without opposition in Atlantic City, is just such a stand—support of the American type of co-operative command, as opposed to a supreme commander along the

old Prussian line. The Legion also adopted another resolution calling for a strong Navy carrier force and a strong combat-ready Marine Corps.

The resolution against efforts to undermine our war-proven Joint Chiefs of Staff was not raised against an imaginary threat. There is a deliberate and persistent campaign being waged to lump all our services under one top head. It places personal power, position and prestige against the infinitely more commendable concept of joint planning and action. It ignores history and our own national character.

Such a system makes a nation's military policy subject to the whims of one person. As a nation, we have learned to thrive on competition that breeds the best ideas, then fuses them into compatible forms. That's how our Joint Chiefs, representing all the services, now operate. We risk military disaster by altering or abandoning this American concept for something alien, autocratic and obsolete.

Briefed from the editorial page of the San Diego Evening Tribune

OUR CONFISCATORY TAX SYSTEM VIA KARL MARX



by Douglas MacArthur

WHETHER we want it or not, we pay now for almost unlimited government—but a government which delimits our lives by dictating how we are fed, and clothed, and housed; how to provide for our old age; how the national income, which is the product of our labor, shall be divided among us; how we shall buy and sell, how long and how hard and under what circumstances we shall work. There is only scorn for the one who dares to say the Government should not be infinite.

Bureaucrats rule us. They no longer believe that free men can manage their own affairs. Their central thesis is to take your money away from you on the presumption that a handful of men, centered in government, largely bureaucratic—not elected—can spend the proceeds of your toil and labor to greater advantage than you who create the money. Nowhere in the history of the human race is there justification for this reckless faith in political power.

Excessive taxation produces results resembling evils of slavery and serfdom in the days of old. To illustrate: The Government takes in taxes over a third of the income of the average citizen each year. . . . It is indeed the modern although humanized counterpart, in the twentieth century, of the abandoned slavery and serfdom of the preceding centuries.

The Russian dictator, Lenin, that implacable foe of the free enterprise system, predicted as early as 1920 that the United States would eventually spend itself into bank-

ruptcy. Inflation is not a question of partisan politics. It can be controlled only if political parties really wish to stop it—only if both parties are determined to limit spending so as to be within our means.

If financial output has to be increased in one segment, it must be correspondingly decreased in another. If defense spending has to go up, other spending, whether for housing, schools or social benefits, must be curtailed accordingly.

The problem, a balanced budget, instead of being a mystic and untouchable phenomenon, is actually the commonest and most universal one in the world. It faces the head of every household every year of life. . . .

Our swollen budgets constantly have been misrepresented to the public. . . . Taxation, with its offspring, inflation, said Lenin in support of the basic thesis of Karl

Marx, is the vital weapon to displace the system of free enterprise. Lenin meant the system on which our nation was founded; the system which has made us the most prosperous people of all history; the system which enabled us to produce over half of the world's goods with less than one-seventh of the world's area and population; the system which gave our people more liberty and opportunities than any other nation ever gave its people in the long history of the world.

The fundamental and ultimate issue at stake therefore is not merely our money—it is liberty itself: the excessive taxation of an overgrown government versus personal freedom. The least common denominator of mediocrity against the proven progress of pioneering individualism. The free enterprise system or the cult of blind conformity. The robot or the free man.

The full text of General MacArthur's devastating analysis of the Marxian tax trap now being used against Americans can be obtained from the Manion Forum, South Bend, Indiana.

Gift Tax

A little boy wanted \$100.00 so he decided to pray for it since everyone said he should. He prayed every night for two weeks, still no \$100.00; so he decided to write God a letter. When the postal men received it they didn't know where to send it and they forwarded it to the President. The President read the letter and told his secretary to send the boy a \$5.00 check. When the boy received the money he was delighted and wrote God another letter thanking Him for his prompt reply and said, "I noticed that you routed your letter through Washington and as usual they deducted 95 percent."

Throughout the ages, alchemists have sought the secret of making gold—perhaps Stephen H. Emmens found it

THE MAN WHO MADE GOLD

by Vincent H. Gaddis



DID Dr. Stephen H. Emmens find the key to the dreams of the medieval alchemists? The question remains unanswered, but there is no doubt that he did produce gold from some source which he sold to the United States Mint. Moreover, another scientist, by following his instructions, attained partial success. Dr. Emmens, however, like the fabulous sorcerers of legend, carried to the grave his fundamental secrets.

If Dr. Emmens was truly a modern alchemist, the re-discovery of his methods may threaten the gold standards of world markets. On the other hand, if he was a fraud, his scheme was probably the most ingenious ever devised. The facts in the story, however, indicate that Emmens did find a way of arti-

cially increasing the gold content of coined silver.

Emmens was a scientist whose discoveries cannot be lightly dismissed. His name ranks high in the development of explosives; and he invented "Emmensite," a high-explosive officially accepted by the U. S. government. He was a member of the U. S. Board of Ordnance, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the U. S. Naval Institute, and the U. S. Military Service Institute. His reputation as a chemist was international in the scientific world. He was the author of a number of books on a wide variety of topics.

When the famous English physicist, Sir William Crookes, duplicated the Emmens experiment, he

succeeded in increasing a gold content in silver almost 21 percent.

Dr. Emmens, a large, well-built man with a walrus mustache, started his experiments about the year 1895. While making some geological studies, he noticed a curious fact—that gold is found in greenstone that has made its way from the interior of the earth under conditions permitting very slow cooling. He also observed that gold is not found in ordinary lava flows where the heat has been quickly dissipated. Since lava and greenstone are composed of similar elements, he decided that “a non-auriferous limestone, subjected to the same natural laboratory treatment as an auriferous greenstone, is capable of producing gold by the transmutation of some of its own constituent particles.”

Likewise, Dr. Emmens believed that a relationship existed between gold and silver, since they were geologically associated with each other. He suggested that in the course of natural chemical evolution silver becomes transmuted into gold, or gold into silver, “or that some third substance exists which changes partly into gold and partly into silver.” This third immediate substance he called “argentaureum.”

EXPERIMENTS were started in his New York laboratory. Several years later Dr. Emmens claimed to have produced argentaureum by a method which he kept secret,

although he revealed the general principles involved in the process. He used as his material Mexican silver dollars, certified by the U. S. Mint as containing less than one part in ten thousand of gold.

First, there was a mechanical treatment. The silver was subjected to continuous hammering at very low temperatures in a special cylinder. He called the apparatus a “force-engine,” and it seems to have a combination riveter and hydraulic press. A special arrangement rapidly carried away the heat generated by the hammering.

Next, there was a process of fluxing and granulation. This action, Dr. Emmens wrote, rendered the “molecular aggregates susceptible of displacement and rearrangement.” The mechanical treatment was again applied to the silver, followed by a chemical process in which modified nitric acid was used. The final step was refining. It was necessary that the silver contain at least a trace of gold, and the Emmens process served to increase this gold content.

In 1897 Dr. Emmens started selling his gold to the U. S. Mint. Official figures for the amounts of “argentaureum gold” purchased by the assay office in 1897 reveal a fineness of gold ranging from .305 to .751. A year later the content varied from .313 to .997—the latter being almost pure gold. It is obvious that the results of the process were not consistent. The ingots

contained an alloy of silver and gold, with occasional traces of other metals.

PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE of this modern alchemy did not come until early in 1899 when the New York *Herald* printed a feature article on the Emmens discovery. A storm of discussion and controversy immediately followed. James Gordon Bennett, the publisher, issued a challenge to Emmens to present a demonstration of his process before a committee of scientists.

The inventor immediately accepted. However, the famous publisher found it impossible to form a committee. He invited a number of scientific experts, including Nikola Tesla, to witness a demonstration, but they all refused. Again, it was found that the cost of the demonstration would be no small matter. The expense of equipping a new laboratory was estimated at \$10,000. On the other hand, if the experiment was made in the inventor's own laboratory, the cost would be even greater. Emmens pointed out that the fraud-suspecting committee would demand that the floor be torn up and all his other equipment dismantled.

As a result, the New York *Herald* withdrew its challenge, claiming that the conditions for a demonstration could not be arranged. Meanwhile, Emmens quietly con-

tinued his work of apparently manufacturing gold and selling it to the Mint. During one nine-month period his sales of gold to the government amounted to \$8,000.

Rumors of Dr. Emmens' alchemy had circulated throughout the scientific world before it reached the public. In May, 1897, Sir William Crookes wrote to Emmens from England inquiring about his experiments, and their correspondence continued for about a year. Almost from the beginning, however, the personalities of the two men came into conflict, and their relationship ended in bitterness and controversy.

Sir William was a scientist—placing the acquisition of knowledge above all other considerations. But Dr. Emmens was first an inventor, and he demanded that his work bring a financial return. In one letter he wrote: "The gold-producing work in our Argentaurum laboratory is a case of pure Mammon-seeking. It is not being carried on for the sake of science or in a proselytizing spirit. No disciples are desired, and no believers are asked for."

Sir William questioned the theory of argentaurum as an immediate substance between silver and gold. In reply, Dr. Emmens outlined his general method, but he never revealed all the details of his process.

He told the English scientist to take a Mexican dollar, and "dispose it in an apparatus which will prevent expansion or flow. Then subject it to heavy, rapid, and continuous beatings under conditions of cold such as to prevent even a temporary rise of temperature when the blows are struck. Test the material from hour to hour, and at length you will find more than the trace (less than one part in ten thousand) of gold which the dollar originally contained."

IN DUPLICATING the experiment, Sir William used a steel mortar with a close-fitting piston. The piston had a weight of twenty-eight pounds, and was raised and dropped a foot sixty times a minute by means of a cam on a rotating shaft. The mortar was enclosed in a coil of pipes containing liquid carbonic acid, and immersed in solid ice. The hammering process covered a period of forty hours. As a result the gold content of the silver was raised from .062 to .075—a difference of 20.9 percent. It should be pointed out that no chemical processing followed the mechanical treatment.

Dr. Emmens considered this experiment a valuable independent testimony to the truth of his theory. Without asking Crookes' permission, he published an account of the results, and the English

physicist never forgave him for taking this liberty. Sir William complained bitterly that Emmens had betrayed a confidence, and had placed an importance on the experiment that it did not deserve.

Later Crookes made a second experiment that resulted in total failure. In this attempt, however, the physicist used chemically pure silver. Emmens had previously stated that the silver must contain at least a trace of gold in its composition for the "force-engine" to produce more gold. But Sir William had either forgotten this statement or regarded it as unimportant.

In March, 1898, Emmens wrote the following paragraph in a letter to Crookes: "You have made two experiments. In one you employed metal from a normal Mexican dollar and obtained an increase of nearly 21 percent in the contained gold. In the other you employed abnormal Mexican dollars, and obtained no gold. It seems to me that your duty is to dispassionately announce both experiments."

But the English scientist apparently had no desire to have his name linked with modern alchemy. Moreover, Sir William made a second unfortunate mistake. He asked Emmens to send him "a small piece of the gold you have made." Emmens sent him a sample of the product he was selling to the U. S. Mint, which, naturally, did not contain "argen-

taurum," a substance which Emmens considered a temporary one in his process.

However, Crookes called the sample "a specimen of argentaurum," and published a detailed analysis of its composition in a British scientific periodical. He pointed out that it contained only well-known elements, and that the spectrograph revealed "no lines belonging to any other known element, and no unknown lines were detected."

By this time the correspondence between the two men had been strained to the breaking point. Sir William had spent a lot of money on his experiments, and the refusal of Emmens to go into exact details regarding his process was a source of irritation. He felt, also, that Emmens had violated his confidence by publishing parts of his private letters.

The inventor, on the other hand, was annoyed by the Englishman's suspicions, and his refusal to continue or publicly to report his experiments. In May, 1898, he wrote his final letter to Crookes: "Really, don't you think it poor sport to ride the horse of grievance? You and I are growing old, and we may surely turn our time to better account than in exchanging complaint and repartee over such a trifling matter as to whether an experiment with a bit of metal should or should not be treated as a weighty secret?"

The English scientist never replied.

A year later Emmens published a book entitled *Argentaurana, or Some Contributions to the History of Science*. It contained a general outline of his methods, together with his correspondence on the subject with Sir William Crookes. Later he exhibited his process at the Greater Britain Exhibition.

DID Dr. Emmens actually create artificial gold which he sold to the U. S. Mint? In one assay report of "argentaurum gold" made by the government, it was stated that the ingots contained impurities of a kind "constantly present in old jewelry." In referring to this report some twenty years ago, the British writer Lieut.-Commander Rupert T. Gould, R. N., stated that this "was as neat a way of calling Emmens a 'fence' as could be imagined." On the other hand, the same impurities—traces of copper, platinum, lead, zinc and iron—are to be found in coined Mexican dollars.

Dr. Stephen H. Emmens died shortly after the turn of the century, and his secret died with him. No evidence of fraud has ever been found to discredit America's only alchemist. And his mysterious argentaurum gold, in coins and in bars buried below Fort Knox, is now a part of the wealth that supports the monetary system of the United States.





BOOK CONDENSATION

BENDING THE TWIG

by

AUGUSTINE G. RUDD

How It All Started

IN 1926 the American Historical Association appointed a committee of nine to investigate and study the teaching of "history" and "other social studies in the schools." In 1928 this committee was enlarged to sixteen and, aided by grants of \$340,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, brought forth during the succeeding five years several volumes known as the *Report of the Commission on Social Studies*. This undertaking proved to be a key event in the program of the Frontier Thinkers. The *Conclusions and Recommendations* of this Report became the Master Plan to bring about the new social order through education.

On this Commission, the star performers included Charles A. Beard, Harold Rugg and George S. Counts, all of Columbia University, on the Committee of Objectives; William H. Kilpatrick,

Advisory Committee; Edmund E. Day, Rockefeller Foundation; Jesse H. Newlon, Columbia University. Toward the end of their deliberations (1932), a draft of the final report was prepared and distributed for consideration.

Counts Compares U.S. With Soviet Economy

One of the group, Dr. George S. Counts, Teachers College, Columbia University, was also Director of Research of the Committee. Counts had long been a crusader for the new social order. He was eager for action. He had very definite ideas of the part which educators should play in rebuilding society, and he had written profusely on the subject. In 1931, Counts issued a provocative book, *The Soviet Challenge to America*, in which he praised Soviet Russia's approach to economic problems and damned our American system. He wrote:

In the societies of the West in general and in the United States of America in particular the evolution of institutions proceeds for the most part without plan or design, as a sort of byproduct of the selfish competition of individuals, groups and enterprises for private gain. In Russia, on the other hand, since the days of 1917, the Soviet government has sought to promote the rational and orderly development of the entire social economy . . . this means that the institution of private property, at least insofar as it applies to land and the tools of production, will be abolished.

Soviet System "Rich and Challenging"

Counts saw in the Soviet system "much that is rich and challenging in the best sense of the word . . . certainly no worse than the drive toward individual success . . . in the United States . . . It is only natural that this (Soviet) idealism and this passion should sweep through the schools as well as through the rest of the social order."

In 1932, Counts wrote a militant book named *Dare the School Build a New Social Order*, published by the John Day Company (1932). The book advanced some startling viewpoints. One of them was:

That the teachers should deliberately reach for power and then make the most of their conquest is my firm conviction. To the extent that they are permitted to

fashion the curriculum and the procedures of the school they will definitely and positively influence the social attitudes, ideals, and behavior of the coming generation . . . Our major concern consequently should be . . . to make certain that every Progressive School will use whatever power it may possess in opposing and checking the forces of social conservatism and reaction.

RETURNING to his pet hatred, our capitalistic system, Counts stated that the child is a "product of a society that is . . . victimized by the most terrible form of human madness—the struggle for private gain." Also, "If democracy is to survive, it must seek a new economic foundation . . . natural resources and all important forms of capital will have to be collectively owned." . . . "Its (capitalism's) days are numbered. . . . It will have to be displaced altogether or changed so radically . . . that its identity will be completely lost." And also: "The urge for private gain tends to debase everything it touches . . . no longer works . . . is not only cruel and inhuman, it is also wasteful and inefficient."

In February, 1934, the final draft of the American Historical Association's report of the Commission on the Social Studies, *Conclusions and Recommendations* was approved and printed. The date is important since it shows that this volume, giving the working plan of the Frontier Thinkers

for rebuilding society, was available prior to the fateful National Education Association and Progressive Education Association Conventions of 1934, when our great educational system definitely was turned to the left. *Conclusions and Recommendations* completely outlined the design of the leftist educators for a collectivist society in our country. It marked the second stage of the revolution in education in America.

IN THIS volume, the point of entry for indoctrination in our schools is clearly defined—the social science courses intended to become the core of the curriculum. Textbooks were to be rewritten, special courses and teachers guides prepared and other teaching materials carefully “selected” to accomplish this purpose in education. Here is revealed the formula which has radically altered instruction in most of our public schools. “The commission . . . deems desirable . . . the incorporation into the materials of social science instruction in the schools of the best plans and ideals of the future of society and of the individual.”

What are the “best plans,” and for what manner of “society” are they destined? The Frontier Thinkers enlighten us. Because of the great importance of *Conclusions and Recommendations* to an understanding of what has happened in our public schools, we

give below a few excerpts from this blueprint of the New Education. The similarity is obvious to the proposals adopted by the National Education Association and the Progressive Education Association at meetings later in 1934.

Collectivism Is Emerging

Cumulative evidence supports the conclusion that, in the United States as in other countries, the age of individualism and *laissez faire* in economy and government is closing and that a new age of collectivism is emerging.

. . . the specific form which this collectivism . . . will take . . . is by no means clear. . . . It may involve the limiting or supplanting of private property by public property or it may entail the preservation of private property extended and distributed among the masses.

Pattern of Indoctrination

This Master Plan then outlines the overall purpose of using education to bring about the collectivist form of society and stresses the “social obligation” of education to lead the way:

Organized public education in the United States, much more than ever before, is now compelled, if it is to fulfill its social obligations, to adjust its objectives, its curriculum, its methods of instruction, and its administrative procedures

to the requirements of the emerging order.

Later in this prophetic book we are given the "next steps" by which schools and colleges will be used to accomplish this ideological or political objective:

The writers of textbooks may be expected to revamp and rewrite their old works in accordance with this frame of reference . . . Makers of programs in the social sciences . . . may be expected . . . to recast existing syllabi and schemes of instruction in accordance with their judgment. (Italics added.)

. . . colleges and universities offering courses of instruction for teachers will review their current programs and provide for prospective teachers courses of instruction in general harmony with the Commission's frame of reference. (Italics added.)

These are but a few of the directives and specifications of the Master Plan to recast our Republic into the mould of a collectivist state. And this effective working plan for the New Education was financed by 340,000 stupid capitalistic dollars given to the American Historical Association by the gullible Carnegie Corporation.

NEA Supports the Plan

The year, 1934, we have seen, was a fateful one for American education. Although drafts of the Master Plan had been in the hands of key Progressives for about two

years, it was not until 1934 that *Conclusions and Recommendations* was published and widely distributed. So leading New Educationists were prepared for coming events.

At the National Education Association Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 1, 1934, Dr. Willard E. Givens, then a superintendent of schools in California and thereafter the principal executive officer of the NEA for many years, submitted a report revealing the leftist philosophy rapidly taking root among prominent educators. The Associated Press, March 1, 1934, reported:

A warning that a dying *laissez faire* must be completely destroyed was voiced today at the NEA Convention.

"A large degree of social control" is necessary and education should be geared to the "New America", said a report presented to the Association's department of superintendence by Willard E. Givens, a chairman of General Subject Comm. IV. . . .

Observe once again the war-cry "dying *laissez faire* must be destroyed", prominently appearing in *Conclusions and Recommendations*.

PEA Gives Its Support

Immediately following the NEA Convention, the Progressive Education Association began its meet-

ings. Dr. Harold Rugg was the first important speaker. Rugg announced plans to enlist fourteen million people in a national program of social-economic education. Leaders of forty national organizations cooperated with the PEA in shaping the proposals, reports the *Cleveland News*, March 2, 1934. Adoption of such a program came as a surprise, after the resolution adopted by the Committee on "Education for the New America" at the preceding NEA Convention, showing the fate in store for our free economy. Evidently the reporter was amazed that these forty national organizations, including many business firms, were so naive as to support a program tending toward the destruction of our free enterprise system.

THE MOST RECENT attitudes of the New Educationists may be judged, as in the past, by their periodicals, conferences and conventions. Typical was the three-day convention of the New Education Fellowship, held in Chicago in late November, 1947. As this was the new home for the defunct Progressive Education Association, its active leaders were present in force. The atmosphere of the meeting was shown when the delegates cheered the notorious poet Langston Hughes and accorded Harold Rugg a hero's welcome because of the widespread elimination of his social science courses,

according to the *New York Journal American*, November 28, 1947. Resolutions were passed condemning "thought control" and "witch hunts" of teachers, and calling for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Of far more importance, however, was the adoption of the New Education Fellowship's policy statement, as reported in the *New York Times*, November 30, 1947:

1. The reconstruction of the economic systems in the direction of greater social justice and stability; a system to be secured by whatever democratic planning and social controls experience shows to be necessary.

2. The establishment of a genuine world order, an order in which the national sovereignty is subordinated to world authority in crucial interests affecting peace and security . . . an order which must be geared with the increasing socializations and public controls now developing in England, Sweden, New Zealand and certain other countries; . . . an order in which "world citizenship" thus assumes at least equal status with national citizenship.

This significant resolution was passed with only one dissenting vote by delegates claiming to represent two thousand schools and colleges. As late as 1947, this large and representative group proved that there had been little if any change of heart among the crusading educators who had condemned the free enterprise system.

Even Russia Rejects Progressive Education

Few Americans realize that Progressive Education was given a thorough tryout in Soviet Russia. When the Bolsheviks under Lenin destroyed the Kerensky government in November, 1917, they believed that a similar revolution was imminent in other countries and they sought to expedite it by creating in Russia a Communist model for the world. They proceeded to inaugurate a series of drastic reforms and changes in the traditional life of the Russian People. A veritable orgy of change followed in all segments of their society—from education to marriage. Many of these “reforms” were not only unnecessary but proved to be harmful to the Communist cause.

Anything new or extreme was tried, provided it was a break with the traditional. The Communist leaders had heard of the Progressive Education System in America and in 1918 they imported its program almost intact. Lenin saw in it an opportunity to eliminate from Russian life religious faith, private property, family and parental authority. If they could destroy family life, the Bolsheviks would strike a death blow to capitalism in Russia and also set the world an example which they confidently hoped would hasten the day of their world revolution.

The Communists, however, overlooked one vital factor in a

civilized society: the family is the most important influence in the training of a child. By using public education to destroy the foundations of the family, they also lost a cohesive unit and stabilizing force in any society. With respect and authority gone, the Soviet family lost the ability to discipline its youth, with the inevitable disastrous consequences.

AS EARLY as 1920, the results began to be apparent. Dr. Kapterev, a liberal educator of old Russia, wrote in the *Educational Review*: “Two great misfortunes have befallen Russian education. One is the establishment of the Common Activity School and the elimination of all serious work that followed in the wake of this reform, and the other is the elimination of discipline from the school.” The Soviet Progressive Educators shouted against the “reactionary Tzarist professor” who had dared to criticize the New Education.

Through the behaviorist influence in Progressive Education and its emphasis on stimuli and response, the faith of the Russian children in the principles of freedom was destroyed, but the sequel was a shock to the Kremlin. Once started, the undermining process could not be controlled and the Communists saw that the product of their new education, no longer potential capitalists, were now unsuited to any community life. Soon

there were roving bands of homeless children all over Russia, without belief in God, family, country or any standards of ethics or morals. In their numerous programs designed to destroy the roots of a capitalist society, the revolutionists had sown the wind and reaped a whirlwind.

AS THE GRAVITY of the condition became more evident, responsible Communist educators began to demand that an end be put to the debasement of the schools. When adolescents whose whole preliminary training had been obtained in the Soviet schools began to arrive before the examining committees of the higher institutions of learning, their appalling ignorance of the fundamentals of the sciences and letters became evident beyond all possibility of doubt or camouflage. Rich collections of "boners" rapidly accumulated and the resulting ridicule seriously began to discredit the Communist functionaries responsible for this Soviet educational reform.

By September 5, 1931, the mounting tide of criticism caused the Central Committee to instruct the schools to apply themselves to the task of doing a more thorough educational job. In its decree, the Central Committee stressed the fact that a "fundamental defect of our elementary and secondary education is that school instruction fails to impart a sufficient grounding

in general culture and in the sciences, and, as a result, it unsatisfactorily fulfills its task of sending to the technicums (vocational schools on secondary level) and the higher institutions of learning, persons fully literate and possessed of the fundamentals of knowledge (physics, chemistry, mathematics, literature, geography, etc.)"

On August 25, 1932, the Central Executive Committee ordered the reorganization of the entire educational system in Russia. On December 9, 1932, local superintendents of schools received their orders from the Soviet Commissary for Public Instruction as follows:

"The first thing I wish to impress upon you . . . is to reestablish discipline in our schools . . . the Soviet school is characterized by weak discipline and even in places by the complete absence of all discipline. . . . I know cases where the organization and maintenance of discipline is shoveled over to the student government . . . the teacher is assigned a passive role or even none at all."

With the beginning of the new school year 1933-1934, Soviet authorities took the final step to abandon the "wasteful and chaotic project method and return to standards and system in education." On September 2, 1933, Ralph W. Barnes, the Moscow correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune*, reported:

When the 25,000,000 Soviet children and youths began or resumed their studies this week in the 200,000 "little red schools" of the USSR, they found that the educational revolution (counter-revolution) which had been in progress . . . advanced . . . with the scrapping of the so-called "brigade system" (a modified Dalton plan) and the "project method" and the restoration of the teacher to the time-honored position as disciplinarian . . . there is a new emphasis on the rudiments of human knowledge, including the traditional "3 R's" and relegation of secondary matter to secondary importance. . . .

For the first time in a long period written examinations were held . . . textbooks, properly so-called, . . . substituted for the frequently changed pamphlets and the manuals hitherto in use. . . .

Under the new system such subjects as history and geography which had been lost in a maze of "conferences" and "projects" are definitely differentiated, with the result that, among the new texts, histories and geographies make their appearance for the first time (under the Soviet regime). . . .

That marked the end of Soviet Russia's fifteen-year experiment with Progressive Education. They returned this educational failure to America, whence it came, and to our starry-eyed Frontier Thinkers who were determined to foist it on the public schools of America—and did so.

The Soviet Union, however, took the lesson to heart. Despite their vicious propaganda courses, they insisted on basic knowledge in the education of their children. Twenty-three years later we are seeing the amazing transformation in the school system of the Soviets. In her eye-witness account in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, for May, 1956, Dorothy Thompson writes: ". . . Secondary education is growing with immense strides. Every youth who completes it will have had extended courses in basic higher mathematics—four years each of algebra and geometry, . . . and five of a modern foreign language . . . with a large amount of homework. . . . There is, as far as I know, not one high school in America where an ambitious student could get such preparation in science and mathematics. More than half of our high schools offer no physics at all . . . and in 1950 only 5 per cent of American high school students were studying physics, 7 per cent chemistry, 27 per cent algebra and 13 per cent geometry. These are far lower percentages than in 1900. . . . A level of education based on average ability and ambition means universal mediocrity. . . ."

WHILE the realistic Soviet officials saw the evil consequence of the New Education and discarded it in time, our educational leadership embraced it with

a fanatical zeal. So during the same period that the schools of Russia have improved markedly in imparting the foundation knowledge so essential to the training of engineers, scientists and other skilled leaders in an atomic age, millions of our youths have found themselves seriously handicapped because their schools have failed to educate them properly on these important subjects.

Where We Are Headed

For more than three decades it has been apparent that we were entering rapidly an age featured by great advances in mechanization, electronics, dynamics, chemistry, physics, etc. Marvelous inventions and developments are constantly lifting the burden of production and service from the backs of men and adding to their comforts and welfare. The rate of this progress depends on the trained minds of specialists—engineers, chemists, physicists and various scientists capable of crashing the barriers to further progress of civilization. For years our great corporations have spent large sums through advertising and other means, pleading for youth with basic qualifications to accept splendid opportunities. But their efforts have been largely in vain. They continue to get only a trickle of qualified graduates capable of meeting essential but reasonable standards.

Why? Because such graduates are coming out of our colleges and universities in constantly *decreasing* numbers. Despite a huge increase in enrollment the total of these graduates has actually decreased in recent years. Leaders of industry are forced to enter the business of education in order to supply the shortage, despite the billions spent on our educational system.

THE MAIN REASON, of course, is set forth in this book. The New Education has gone completely off the track. In its obsession with “social aims” and the remaking of society through the educational processes, it has bent all policies to shape curricula to that end. Courses in fundamental knowledge have been shamefully neglected, including mathematics, chemistry, physics and similar objects sorely needed in this modern age. Today over one-half of our high schools *have no courses in chemistry and physics!* And we have already noted the tragic results from neglect of basic mathematics. Instead, the curriculum has been heavily loaded with “social aims”, vocational and “adjustment” courses.

Subjects which develop scholarly disciplines and ability to reason, like mathematics, the cornerstone of logic, are definitely subordinated to the pattern of the New Education. In their cloistered towers at

Teachers College, Columbia University, and elsewhere, the leadership of American education did not regard this knowledge as necessary. At the very time when it was obvious to all that the world needed more and more of these specialists, the New Educationists contrived to change our public school system so that it would produce fewer and fewer. With propagandists instead of real schoolmen at the helm, our schools actually are embarked on an anti-intellectual program.

General Leslie Groves, war-time atomic administrator, aptly summarized the condition in a single sentence: "Our educational system has shown itself incapable of meeting the challenge which has arisen to confront it."

It often has been said that the United States has a rendezvous with destiny. If so, is not each generation the trustee of an heritage born of the struggles, courage and vision of those who lived before?

Are we not charged with the

obligation of safeguarding our blessings and opportunities for those who follow us? Unless we experience a speedy realization of the part education plays in that destiny, that appointment probably will be kept for us by the New Educationists and the hapless pupils whom they have miseducated. Dr. Harold Rugg said: "Thus through the schools of the world, we shall disseminate a new conception of government—one that will embrace all the collectivist activities of men. . . ."

Is THIS to be the fate of this great Republic, built on the ideals and principles of a free economy of free men? Is that what Americans want? We may well ponder the important truth uttered by Earl Browder, when he was General Secretary of the Communist Party: "Who wins youth wins the future America." While the New Educators remain at its helm, public education is leading our Republic to a rendezvous which may prove to be a catastrophe.

Swept Clean

A fussy customer had handled almost every article in the hardware store but nothing satisfied her. Wearing of her criticism the harried clerk suggested inspection of a new lot of brooms just received.

"They're not even first class ones," the customer grumbled. "Cheap straw, flimsily made, shoddy material—and the handle is rough, too. Not like the ones they used to make. This would fall apart after one good sweep. What is it good for, anyway?"

"Well," replied the clerk, "you might ride it."

—FRANCES RODMAN



WHAT IS PETRILLO DOING TO MUSIC?

The schism in the musicians' union is growing to monstrous proportions. One side wants to keep the earnings it works for; the other faction believes it has a right to a portion of the other's earnings.

by Emile Louis Portale

THE American Federation of Musicians is presently bearing the weight of at least thirteen million dollars in lawsuits imposed by its Los Angeles local, which charges that its members are not being allowed to keep all the money they earn, and that part of their salaries go to AFM members who work barely one or two times a year and who comfortably support themselves outside the union.

This is the essence of the battle that has been actively waged in the union since 1954. Just a year ago, AFM president James Caesar Petrillo created the far reaching Music Performance Trust Fund. This was done in an effort to counteract the rising unemployment in the union because of the increasing popularity of phonograph records, sound movies, television and the like. The Fund has been main-

tained by 20 percent of the annual earnings of each recording musician, and further augmented by Petrillo's diverting into the fund another 5 percent obtained from television royalties. Originally the 20 percent was designated as a pay raise for the musicians, but according to the Los Angeles dissenters, Petrillo at the last moment notified the recording musicians that the raises were to be paid directly into the fund.

The Petrillo faction holds that the monies in the fund serve to pay for free concerts given by otherwise unemployed musicians. But the Los Angeles musicians charge that Petrillo was "using Trust Fund disbursements to win the support of the AFM locals and members around the country who far outnumber the actual recording musicians."

It is a known fact, and each side agrees, with certain qualifications applicable to its own position, that three-quarters of the 250,000 members of the AFM, which includes locals in the United States and Canada, do not fully support themselves through musical endeavor. This 75 percent makes its living as doctors, dentists, storekeepers, lawyers, etc. and are not primarily concerned with the workings of the union as a means of livelihood. The Los Angeles musicians, who late last year successfully ousted Petrillo sympathizers

in their local by an overwhelming vote, seem to have gained a certain amount of autonomy. To them it appears necessary to make a break from the practices of the union as a whole.

The Los Angeles local is the largest in the nation, has the best opportunity to keep its members employed and, as a whole, has the highest paid performers in the industry. Obviously, the Trust Fund affects the Los Angeles local most, and next the New York local, the second largest.

About two million dollars is diverted to the Music Performance Trust Fund each year and to date nearly seven million dollars in so-called royalties and wage increases since January 1, 1954, have been placed in the Fund. Almost all of this money was taken from the 6,000 musicians who produce phonograph records.

The arguments of the members of the Los Angeles local boil down to the fact that its members want to be allowed to keep the money they earn.

They feel it is unjust that the overwhelming majority of the union, who are non-performers, should be allowed to take working musicians' earnings at will, and further feel they are being suppressed constantly because they are in the minority.

The Los Angeles local may even be justified in its suspicions concerning the disbursement of the

Trust Fund. *Variety* quoted John Te Groen, ousted Los Angeles local president, as telling a Congressional Committee that Petrillo's diversion of the salaries was a "mistake." In court Te Groen said that his previous testimony was in error, that Petrillo had in fact said the "mistake" was in intending the fees for the musicians in the first place.

OF COURSE Petrillo's position differs greatly. His stand is backed up with almost dictatorial power plus the votes of the 75 percent of the union which does not make its entire living by music and which is almost completely detached from the situation in the Los Angeles local. On Petrillo's side, his followers hold that the unique Music Performance Trust Fund is a great boon in the advancement of live music in America. In theory, the Fund was created to support free concerts in hospitals, homes for the aged and in the schools, but Petrillo's abrupt manner in creating the Fund raises doubts as to the real reason for its establishment.

The musicians who perform at these concerts are members who do

not wholly support themselves in the music profession. With the Fund in force these musicians play once or twice a year and are benefited by the union all year long.

In theory the Fund has its good points. Unemployed musicians are put to work and a charitable cause is furthered. In 1955 Trust funds provided for 12,000 projects on 179,300 engagements and in 1956 the Fund provided for 17,000 projects involving 249,500 engagements for musicians. On paper these num-

bers are impressive, but it is impossible to tell the number of musicians used in each engagement; it could be 30 or it could be three.

In practice, the Fund takes the fruits of one person's labor and gives it to an-

other, probably less deserving and who is not completely dependent upon the union in which he has membership. As for the AFM members who play the free concerts, there is little reason to support the view that they add to the appreciation of live music.

If their interests lie elsewhere and their musical experience is limited to one or two engagements a year, their performance would tend toward mediocrity; it does not

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seem that the cause of well-played live music can be upheld by presenting free concerts played by mediocre musicians.

BUT Petrillo's status is strong and potent. He has three-quarters of the union on his side in a voting situation. He is all but a dictator in his union. A quote from article one, section one of the by-laws of the AFM bears out this statement:

"It shall be his (the president's) duty and prerogative to exercise supervision over the affairs of the Federation; to make decisions in cases where, in his opinion, an emergency exists; and to give effect to such decisions he is authorized and empowered to promulgate and and issue executive orders, which shall be conclusive and binding upon all members . . . (and in relation to all AFM rules) he may annul and set aside same or any portion thereof, except such which treat with the finances . . . and substitute therefor other and different provisions of his own making . . . the power so to do is hereby made absolute in the President when, in his opinion, such orders are necessary . . . and said powers shall . . . extend to and include cases where existing laws are inadequate or provide no method of dealing with a situation."

With this prerogative Petrillo suggested that the 1956 AFM Convention vote to put the Los An-

geles local under a so-called trustee who in effect would act as a watchdog for the union so that the Los Angeles local would not get out of hand.

The trustee, at Petrillo's suggestion, could depose local officers, and seize local treasuries and union halls. The convention voted to support Petrillo's suggestion.

The union faction explains this move in a quotation from the *International Musician*. "The convention voted unanimously a trusteeship resolution, thereby adopting a proviso common to many international labor union constitutions. It does not arm President Petrillo with any of the (above) powers . . . It can be invoked only by the nine-man executive board. The trusteeship provision has not been invoked against the Los Angeles local nor any other local of the Federation."

As to the worth of the Music Performance Trust Fund the union says: "The Funds are the charitable trusts of the recording, movie and television industries and are operated by an independent trustee named by them. Neither Petrillo nor anyone else in the union controls one penny of the funds. The trusts were established under contracts worked out by Petrillo and the International Executive Board."

In both these cases the nine-man International Executive Board is cited as the controlling factor.

However, neither the Los Angeles local (47) nor the New York local (802) have had a representative elected to that board by the AFM's membership for several years.

Thus, in an effort to retain the 20 percent of their wages that the Fund eats away, at the end of last year, 91 members of the local filed a \$8,587,900 damage suit in Los Angeles Superior Court against the AFM and 84 recording and transcription companies. A week later, 2,400 members of the local, working for 22 film studios, filed a \$4,460,950 damage suit against the AFM and 100 film production firms.

The purpose of the suits was first to obtain an injunction restraining the recording and film companies from placing more money into the Fund. In this regard the studios were classed as "neutrals" and were included in the suit because they were obliged by the AFM to turn over the partial salaries to the Fund. Secondly, the purpose of the suits was simply to have the money which was turned into the Fund revert to the musicians who put in their time and effort earning it. Presently, a preliminary injunction has been granted in the California courts. But the big problem lies in jurisdiction. The California courts say they have no jurisdiction over Samuel Rosenbaum, the controlling trustee of the Music Fund, because

he is not a resident of the state. In the meantime, Rosenbaum had instituted proceedings in the New York Superior Court seeking to establish the legality of the Trust Fund. The working musicians feel that the case of jurisdiction will go all the way to the United States Supreme Court before the lawsuits will be decided.

On top of this, in December, 1956, Republic Pictures brought a \$6,000,000 antitrust suit against the AFM charging illegal conspiracy to restrain and monopolize the television industry of theater films. Republic was forced to pay \$826,810 to the Music Performance Trust Fund in order to obtain clearance for disposition of films for television. The film studio stated that the money was dispersed to non-professional musicians as well as AFM members, 99 percent of which have never been employed in the film industry.

To add to the confusion Paramount Pictures, 20th Century-Fox and Universal Pictures in February sought to be dismissed as defendants in the four million dollar suit imposed by the Los Angeles musicians. The studios claim that they were not signatories to the contract involved in dispute. Warner Brothers Pictures had been dismissed a month before.

The American Federation of Musicians has been placed in a most unfortunate position. Of the 250,000 in the union a generously

estimated 60,000 do all the work and maintain support by the union. With this arrangement there is no reason why the non-working 75 percent should withdraw from the union. Each member had once paid the approximate \$100 initiation fee and continues to reap the benefits of the union, whether he works or not, by paying up to \$45 a year dues.

In most cases the AFM members joined after playing in a few high school or college bands. They became disillusioned when sound movies, and recordings lessened the need for live musicians. They obtained and became successful in employment outside the union. Now, the union does not concern them in relation to livelihood, but the Trust Fund allows them to make money at a hobby of music while the genuine professional pays their way.

Petrillo is concerned with quantity and not quality; it seems he believes that the largeness of the union enhances its power. But his 75 percent are only unemployed in the musicians union and not in other fields. The union does itself harm by imposing the Trust Fund and it does itself further harm by demanding 5 percent of the cost of television shows which employ live musicians. On a \$10,000 television show this is \$500 beyond the cost of paying musicians.

This is a detriment to the union which wants more of its members

to work, yet charges employers even more when the opportunity for work arises.

THIS arrangement leads to instances as in New York where only 200 musicians out of the 36,000 membership are gainfully employed on television. It's the "Ed Sullivan," "Steve Allen," "Perry Como," "Sid Caesar," "Firestone," and "Hit Parade" shows and, surprisingly enough, quiz shows that can afford live musicians. The days when each radio station had its own band are gone and even daytime serials limit themselves to one live organist or pianist for background. Recorded music is much less expensive for them.

In television there is too much financial demand on producers who must account for set designs, costuming, choreography etc. to pay for live musicians plus a further 5 percent cut. The major TV spectacular recognizes the need for live music, but the expense is ponderous. "Wide, Wide World" spends \$6,000 for live music per show out of a total program budget of \$125,000. This is probably the largest single program opportunity for working musicians.

In dramatic shows, musicians are rarely hired. U.S. Steel's "Theatre Guild of the Air" had a large music staff on radio but on television was using recordings until only very recently. "Omnibus" makes it a rule to omit live musicians except

as a feature. CBS's "Odyssey" never has live music. One of the biggest dramatic shows of all (\$150,000 weekly), Chrysler's "Climax" also leaves live music out of its budget.

In other areas live music is shunned because of the 20 percent amusement tax the Federal government demands of night clubs wishing to provide dancing. Paying the high cost of musicians plus 20 percent of their intake to the government discourages many entertainment spots from employing live musicians and allowing dancing.

This is why a local night club would rather take the chance and hire non-union musicians who are less expensive. This is why the music lover or dancing enthusiast is inclined to stay away from a ridiculously expensive night club which is forced to charge high prices because of the demands of the AFM and the Federal government.

Furthermore, all too frequently AFM members are hired who, because they play so seldom during the year, perform so badly that employers and customers alike are disgusted with the live performers. A case in point arose in San Francisco recently.

The Auto Show was scheduled for a week and was preparing to form a band from the AFM local for the entertainment of visitors inspecting the latest automobiles. It happened that there was no way of telling skilled or experienced

musicians from the mere card holders in the local's listing of members. A band was formed but played so badly that musicians had to be imported from Los Angeles for the engagement.

WITH the fight of the Los Angeles AFM members and a situation in which a full-time musician cannot be differentiated from a hobby musician when his name appears on local listings, it seems evident that a genuine split will ensue in the Federation. Many locals who maintain a reasonable number of full-time musicians, such as Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco, feel that it might be necessary to break off from the union and form a guild composed solely of full-time professionals. In this case only those who need music engagements, who are interested in the benefits of the union for livelihood, who are skilled and play frequently, will receive needed employment. Everyone in the guild will work, or at least want to work and the free rider will be eliminated. Failure of the litigation now pending in the courts concerning the various grievances of the working musician may force the full-time performer to this action.

But of course this actual splitting is a very drastic move and a last resort. The move is not necessary and will undoubtedly hinder the chances of a talented new-

comer in the union. The AFM has many problems, but its primary responsibility is to its members. If its members cannot make a living in the union, they will have to do it without the union. However, the answer to all the AFM's membership problems might be found in the establishment of a system of classification where those most skilled, most experienced and most in need of employment would be designated in Classification A.

SIMILARLY, musicians who were less skilled, less experienced, etc. would fall into Classification B. With a system of ratings in force each union member would be impartially tested for ability, experience and screened for employment needs. The Federation would come in closer contact with each individual. An incentive to improve, if doing so would aid a member's chances for top employment, would arise. Newcomers who were talented could feel the surge of accomplishment as they worked their way through the ranks. In turn it would discourage those members who go along for the

ride, and would provide for better performed music and better musicians in America.

Employers would always have some idea what they were getting from the AFM, and in turn, the public also would be better served by live musicians. The AFM would be establishing nothing new; similar systems have been successfully maintained in Mexico and other foreign countries.

The American Federation of Musicians does not want to fight its members; it is the unique position in which it is placed that makes it difficult to satisfy all of them. If it thought it was not necessary to establish music funds and the like so that the majority of its membership would be pleased, it could concentrate more on justice to every individual.

The prestige of the AFM is disintegrating and with it the quality and quantity of live music in America. There is no *esprit de corps* in a union that is split down the middle. If the AFM officials do not propose a just solution, that part of the membership which feels it is being suppressed will.

A very fussy office manager was giving instructions to a young salesman regarding his trip. He gave him explicit detailed orders charting out minute by minute the young man's every action.

"You'll leave on the train at 7:00 A.M. and you'll reach your destination about 9 P.M. Have a cup of coffee at the terminal and take a taxi over to see Blank & Blank. I want to hear from you if there are any slip-ups. Remember—wire me if there is any difficulty of any kind at all, understand!"

About 9:30 that evening he received this telegram: NO CREAM AT THE TERMINAL—WHAT SHALL I DO?

For Week-End

WATCH OUT FOR AD RACKETS

by Howard L. Oleck



ALMOST every business man in America has been *taken* by some advertising sharpy at least once—and in most cases never even knew it. What's more, he is very likely to be taken again and again—without ever being aware of it. It's done so gently.

A painless racket, that doesn't produce loud complaints; a legitimate racket, that doesn't lead the racketeer to jail; a sound racket,

that can turn into a legitimate business, with luck—that is the dream of the kind of man who hates to work for a living. To make that dream a reality he will work far harder than any honest job would require. In the advertising business such dreams can become realities.

The man in the gray flannel suit, wearing the insignia of Madison Avenue, is one kind of advertising man. His ivy league suit, narrow

necktie, attache case and methods of doing business have been portrayed in books, movies and TV in recent years. The sharpshooter-adman is a different fish altogether.

Instead of Princeton's or New Haven's ivied halls, his background is likely to be Chicago's Clark Street or New York's Delancey Street. Probably he was a shoe or haberdashery salesman before he turned to the "literary" business. Very often he was a telephone company classified directory salesman, or an advertising solicitor on some small newspaper, before striking out on his own. He is a man of imagination and enterprise, whatever his background.

Colorful neckties, silk shirts, and sharp clothing usually are featured in his wardrobe. Ivy league conservatism is corny in his book. He is a vigorous, energetic fellow—outgoing, the psychologist would call him. He likes people; likes to talk; likes hotels, pullmans and airliners. Good to his family, and a doting father to his kids—but untroubled by conscience when he asks the bellhop to send a call girl up to his room. That is the kind of adman we're talking about. You'll find him hard at work in every major city of the United States, any day, today—a gentle grifter in the O. Henry tradition.

Our man is a businessman, he'll have you know—a "publisher." And what's more, he really is. He always operates with the hope that

his gimmick will turn into a sound business. For the out-and-out crook, who'll take people's money and run, he has deep contempt. He is no racketeer, no crook, in his own view. A *sharp*, yes—but no crook. He is an adman with a specialty.

Some of these sharpshooters' gimmicks and specialties are awe-inspiring in their cleverness and bland cynicism. Many of these operators would be valuable assets to important companies if they could control their get-rich-quick instincts. Some are born leaders and idea men, who would prosper mightily in legal pastures if they gave to honest toil half the industry and ingenuity they spend on their shady ventures.

TAKE, for example, the sanctimonious entrepreneurs of the "church book" racket. This colorful crowd has been somewhat subdued of late, due to the unkind attentions of some district attorneys, but they are still very much with us.

The Head Man, usually a well-dressed, benign-looking fellow, visits the selected church, chapel or synagogue, and proposes to the minister, pastor or rabbi, after the necessary amenities are over, as follows:

He will contribute to the church, for no charge whatsoever, several hundred prayer books, enough for all the parishioners, and some to

spare. This will be a special de luxe book, containing photographs of the church, the minister, deacons, choir master and other pillars of the particular congregation. In addition, important data about parish history, schedules of services, and other matters suggested by the minister will be included. In short, this will be a magnificent souvenir book, which can be distributed by the minister, with pride—free.

Now, then. In order to perform this noble deed, it will be necessary to sell some advertising in this souvenir book. But this jarring note has sweet overtones. All revenue from advertising, beyond that amount needed for producing a really handsome volume, will go to the parish.

After a few qualms, the minister finds that, thus far, the proposal has much merit. Nor does he generally resist very strenuously when it is explained to him that advertising custom dictates that the producer is entitled to 20 percent of the net balance after production costs. This actually may be 30, 50, or 80 percent, depending on the enthusiasm of the usually not-hard-boiled minister.

"Well, this is a good thing for the church. It will cost the parishioners nothing, and will serve to remind everybody, constantly, of the progressive spirit of the church." It is seldom enough that he can give a fine souvenir gift to the members of his flock. So, why not! Besides,

knowing his parish as he does, he does not imagine that there will be any surplus worth mentioning, anyhow. "My flock has many kind hearts, but few free-handed spenders," thinks he. And so, he agrees.

FRIEND PROMOTER soon has a form contract signed by the minister, a local, temporary office opened, a battery of telephones, his "crew," and the "boiler room" going full blast. If the good minister could hear some of the sales patter now his hair would stand on end. The crew works hard and fast, on a 40 or 50 percent commission basis.

The pitch, or spiel, goes like this: "This is Doctor So-and-So speaking. (Of course, he may never have gone beyond the fifth grade.) Reverend Jones, of our local church asked me to speak to you. He tells me that you are one of the best friends of the church, and thinks the world of you. I hope to meet you personally, soon.

"Now Reverend Jones has a little enterprise under way, and needs your help. He is getting out a new prayer book, a souvenir book about the church and its officers and important members, like yourself. This will be distributed, free, to all the members, local friends and businessmen, to keep as a token of friendship with the church. It will be a beautiful book, to be kept and cherished by you, your neighbors, business friends and customers."

The last word is given significant emphasis.

"In order to help meet the costs of this special souvenir prayer book, Dr. Jones decided to put a few dignified advertisements of a few selected local business leaders in the book. These will be in a special section of the book, and should be valuable business-getters for the local merchant. Dr. Jones suggested your name as one of those to be included. He knows that you want to help, and wants you to get the benefit of this, too.

"All your customers will get this book, and will use it often. Dr. Jones suggested that you probably will want a fifty-dollar, quarter page ad, at least. How much shall I tell Dr. Jones you will contribute?"

Mr. Merchant, taken by surprise, and faced by the apparent plea of his spiritual guide, the scrutiny of his neighbors and customers, and the possible censure of heaven if he does not pony up, feels thoroughly surrounded. If he hems and haws, he is given to understand that Dr. Jones will be shocked and outraged if he doesn't contribute. Most often, he contributes—usually in advance. His check is made out to the minister, or to a special account in the church's name.

The prayer books are bought in quantity lots, unbound, by the promoter. The ads are set quickly and cheaply by a local printer, are bound into the book with a few

pages of other material, and presto, the books are out and delivered to the minister. Meanwhile, the minister turns over most of the receipts to the promoter, as the project moves along, for day-to-day expenses.

Day-to-day-expenses and overhead costs are surprisingly high in these ventures. Most of the money is siphoned off as fast as it is received. The cut of what little remains as surplus is pure gravy for the promoter. Little indeed usually is left for the church.

When this "business" was booming, just before World War II, an operation often was begun and completed within a space of two weeks, with a net "take" in four figures. Not quite so lucrative, it still is being done today by traveling admen.

ANOTHER KIND of adman is the "neighborhood" or "building" directory publisher. He compiles and publishes small directories for specific buildings or areas, such as Chicago's Merchandise Mart, which is a little world in itself, or for an area such as the Greenwich Village section of New York City. Local merchants advertise rather willingly in these little books, because they believe the old advertising adage that "all business is local." Local luncheonettes are prime advertisers, for the convenience of busy businessmen, who otherwise might have to be fed intravenously.

ly. How much return these little booklets produce is anybody's guess.

"Switch-placing" advertising agencies are a more odoriferous branch of the profession. These are small agencies, usually not accredited by any association, which make a buck by double-crossing their own accounts. Having arranged a special high rate with some minor publication which is hungry for advertising, they do not inform their accounts that this particular rag pays more than the usual fifteen percent agency commission. Then they induce their accounts to advertise in this particular publication, in which, normally, they themselves would not place a two-line classified ad. While some good publications do regularly pay more than fifteen percent commissions to agencies, it is the "special" arrangement plus misleading of the advertiser that provides the big profits.

This same type of agency man also will neglect to pass on to his account, if he can get away with it, the rebates for repeat ads or higher lineage runs which almost all publications grant. The vast majority of agencies would as soon burglarize their accounts' offices as pull this sort of trick. These arrangements are merely variations on the old "kickback." This a grubby kind of operation, hardly worthy to be listed among the better gimmicks.

RADIO long has had its own group of advertising salesmen, who sell ten-second radio commercials for local merchants, on small local stations. Some of these men eventually work up to bigger stations, bigger advertisers, and the big agencies, as account executives. The spot commercial usually is inexpensive for the morning and afternoon hours, especially now that TV is cutting into radio revenues. Everyone has heard these brief "plugs," sometimes six or eight in a row, followed by thirty seconds of recorded music, and another series of plugs. Their value to advertisers probably is in direct proportion to their low cost. Sad to see, TV seems to be showing signs of adopting the same practice in some areas.

Directory publishing, and especially telephone directory advertising, employs an army of anonymous advertising solicitors. This field has been so scientifically organized that the solicitors actually are order-takers rather than salespeople. Most businessmen feel that they must advertise in their local classified telephone directories, so business is fine for the directories.

Especially interesting, in this field, is the virtual cornering of the use of the term "classified telephone directory" by the telephone companies. Through use of incessant institutional advertising, they have made the term "the classified telephone directory" synony-

mous, in most people's minds, with telephone company books. The independent publishers of such directories, of whom there still are a few, have fought this bitterly, and unsuccessfully. Local classified telephone directories, especially in suburban areas, used to be numerous, and mostly were started by independent admen. Few independents have survived telephone company competition, but there still are some stiff-necked exponents of private, local enterprise.

The telephone companies argue that this field is their natural preserve. The independents claim that a telephone company, franchised by the public to install and maintain telephones, should publish alphabetic directories and not multi-million dollar advertising publications stamped with seemingly official sanction. Sharpshooters take advantage of the confusion by publishing classified directories for areas already covered by telephone company books. Some independents have done very well indeed with such publications. If an advertiser mistakes an independent book for a telephone company publication, that is just too bad.

RECENTLY the independents have been giving the telephone company admen chills and fever with a wrinkle borrowed from newspaper advertising promotion. For many years newspaper admen

had clipped likely-looking small ads from each other's papers, pasted them on solicitation forms, and mailed them to the advertisers, suggesting that *their* papers would produce better results for such ads. To simplify matters, the same solicitation form usually had on it a place for the advertiser to okay an order by signing the form. He then returned the same form to the soliciting newspaper, and the order was placed. This mail-order advertising was simple, cheaper than personal calls, and covered a lot of territory. Small publications with good reputations, such as a few especially well-known trade papers, can and do use it successfully.

The directory independents copied the idea, and sent storms of mail order forms in all directions. They clipped ads from all sorts of publications, to paste on their forms, but mostly they shredded the various telephone company books for this purpose. And they got results, especially during World War II. Some very feeble publications became very fat and prosperous during this era, because their paper, composition, and distribution problems remained rather simple, while their sales boomed. Most of them distributed their books free, and obtained all their income from advertising. How many mail orders were signed under the mistaken impression that they were telephone company renewals no one will ever know. A man who saw

his regular telephone directory ad pasted onto an order form might easily sign it without reading the small print.

The telephone companies protested bitterly. They claimed, first, that clipping ads from their books constituted infringement of copyright. But the courts held "not so." The ad belongs to the advertiser, not the publisher. All the publisher can copyright is his own layout and copy.

Then the telephone companies pointed out a real weakness in the solicitation forms of some of the independents. The typical "yellow page" paper used by telephone company directories made the individual ad look like a telephone company renewal solicitation, if one glanced at the form quickly. Unless the solicitation form loudly disclaimed any connection with any telephone company, some careless executive might mistake the paper for a renewal order form of the local telephone company. Even so, the state courts said that a man should read what he signs, and if he doesn't, it's just too bad for him.

The Post Office and Federal Trade Commission, acting on several complaints, started to issue "cease and desist" orders against the independents. The crusher was a federal court decision that careless, ignorant, or stupid people could disown their signatures to these contracts if there was even the shadow of anything misleading

about the mail order form. That did it.

BUT NOTICE THIS: The "cease and desist" order is only a roadblock, not a prison cell. Even a quite misleading solicitation is only a contract (civil) matter, for this purpose, not a criminal matter, except in the most blatant cases. Therein lies the great beauty of an advertising racket. It is sharp practice, but not criminal, ordinarily. As long as you don't get too rough, there is nothing on which a District Attorney can hang a conviction.

A variation on the mail-order advertising solicitation right now is receiving the attention of the Federal Trade Commission. This uses a solicitation form that requests payment in advance for the ad which is suggested. Some of these forms look more like bills than solicitations, and sometimes are paid as bills by careless audit or bookkeeping departments. The smart operators stay inside state boundaries, so that no interstate commerce is involved, and the federal agencies cannot touch them. Baffling the Federal Trade Commission and Post Office Department delights the mail-order men, who complain that these administrative agencies are officious and arbitrary, and act as prosecutor, judge and jury, all at once.

Besides these federal authorities and the various state and city law

enforcement officials, there is one other important source of protection of the public against unfair and improper advertising practices. That is the Better Business Bureau, with local bureaus established in most of the leading cities throughout the country. These bureaus are cordially detested by the enterprising promoters who become the targets of their bulletins and newsletters. The fact that these bureaus are, in effect, self-appointed censors of advertising and business practice outrages the feelings of those who receive their unwelcome attentions.

RETURNING to the use of "gimmicks" by some admen, we must view almost with admiration the "self-renewal" clause in advertising contracts, which they dearly love. This often enables them to double, and sometimes to triple the revenue from a single advertiser. It is nothing more than a little clause hidden in the body of contract wording, which says "and to con-

tinue in subsequent issues unless cancelled by registered mail within 90 days (or six months, or etc.)." This joker often is overlooked by the advertiser, and certainly is not pointed out by the sharpshooter, but is legally binding. Unless and until it is obeyed precisely as it requires, the ad may be run again and again, and charged for again and again. The Better Business Bureau motto, "Read Before You Sign," is the best answer to this one.

Perhaps the advertising men should police their own profession. Perhaps new laws are needed. In any event, if the dark spots are not erased, and soon, the whole ad world may suffer greatly for the sins of the few parasite "sharpies."

They carry on with enthusiastic energy the tradition of the goldbrick artist, in a modern field. All in all they are interesting and colorful characters, often almost admirable in their ingenuity and industriousness. Real, hard-working gentle grifters.

The Mark of Success

A successful businessman, who couldn't read or write, habitually signed his checks with two X's. Business got better and he prospered even more.

One day he signed three X's to a check. The cashier at the bank was puzzled by the check with three X's. Not being sure he should honor the check the cashier called the wealthy illiterate and asked him if it was his check and if he should honor it.

"It's my check all right," said the businessman. "You can honor it."

"Well why did you sign it with three X's?" asked the cashier.

"I'm doing better than ever," explained the illiterate businessman, "and my wife thought I should take a middle name."

—RUSSELL NEWBOLD



Money Made Mysterious Part XII

By PAUL STEVENS

The Real Cause and Purpose of the Civil War

UP to the time of our Civil War, the international money-manipulators had been unsuccessful in their efforts to establish a PRIVATE Central Bank in America. They were, therefore, unable to manipulate the entire money system of this country. The then-existing large number of State banks, while they did have their individual power to create state bank money, had the saving grace of being mainly practically all independent units. No small group could meet and decide financial policies for the whole nation.

Historical research discloses that the American Civil War was financially planned in London in 1857. The House of Rothschild and other financiers made an agreement that the Paris branch of one group would support and finance the South, and the British branch of the same group would play a similar role for the North.

These European money-men recognized the antagonisms within the United States, germinable

by the ownership of slaves in the Southern States, and plotted to use a "Slavery Issue" as a propaganda smoke-screen. Behind it they planned to conceal their desire to divide the States and thereby so weaken the American Republic that it could be more easily used by the European money cartel for profitable American exploitation.

The "War of (Rothschilds) Crime" in Crimea had nearly ruined England and France. Europe was impoverished. Who to plunder next? The Rothschilds were looking across the Atlantic for a new victim. In 1857, at the marriage of Lionel Rothschild's daughter, Lenora, to her cousin, Alfonse, son of James of Paris, all the Rothschilds were assembled in London for a banquet where Disraeli gloated: "Under this roof are the heads of the Family of Rothschild, a name famous in every capital of Europe and every division of the globe."

After dinner James Rothschild III, Lionel and Disraeli sat to-

gether and schemed. James grumbled: "How about the globe? The new world is not yet ours!"

Disraeli jumped to his feet with a promise: "If you like," he said, "we shall divide the United States into two parts—one for you, James, and one for Lionel. Napoleon will do exactly—and all—that I advise him; and to Bismarck will be suggested such an intoxicating program as to make him also our abject slave."

THE THREE manipulators of Europe—James Rothschild, Lionel Rothschild and Disraeli—then and there decided to destroy and plunder the United States. The man they selected as their hidden hand, within the United States, was named Judah P. Benjamin. In concert with him, Baron Solomon Rothschild also began roaming the United States, secretly directing and financing political and other movements designed to bring about civil war.

Few Americans realize that the American Union escaped total destruction at the time of the Civil War only through the fortuitous assistance given to Abraham Lincoln by Tsar Alexander II of Russia—against whom the Rothschilds were, in time, to aim a special family vendetta for all of Russia.

The Tsar for many years had been observing the methods of the Rothschilds; he had kept them out of Russia. He quickly became,

through his London and Paris agents, well informed as to their intrigue in the United States. He quickly offered Lincoln aid—which in those days was considerable. The internationalist money-manipulators of London and Paris had financed the landing in Mexico of professional troops from five European countries. These foreign troops were preparing to march quietly across the U.S. border to aid the South—but to aid it only temporarily as a tactic. The Tsar issued notice to the five European powers that if any one of them put a single one of its soldiers on American soil it must consider itself immediately at war with Russia.

On September 8, 1863, a Russian naval squadron under Admiral S. Lesowsky arrived off San Francisco, and on September 11, 1863, the first battleship of the Russian Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral A. A. Popoff, reached New York. Both Admirals had orders from the Tsar: "Be ready to fight any power . . . take your orders from Abraham Lincoln."

It is sorry history that so few Americans have ever had an opportunity to learn from their press, or through their own research, the true history of the United States and the real problem Abraham Lincoln actually faced in his fight to preserve the American Union. Some Civil War veterans knew the part the Tsar of Russia played in

helping Lincoln but, strangely, *our school books and histories published in the 20th century have withheld the truth*. Only a handful of scholars of objective historical research know today that the sad and treacherous fate of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico was due to his having unwittingly served as the puppet in Mexico for European money-manipulators.

IN JULY, 1862, aroused by Lincoln's courageous and honest efforts, the infamous "Hazzard" circular had been written by an agent of the London bankers, distributed among the professional money-lenders of the United States, and also to the Senators and Congressmen of Washington. The circular touted the quick abolition of "chattel slavery" in the United States—as a preliminary device for money-profiteering. We quote its exact phraseology:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborers, while the European plan, led on by England, is that capital (money lenders) shall control labor by *controlling wages*."

The same document continues: "*This can be done by controlling the money*. The great debt (national) that capitalists (money lenders) will see to it is made out

of the war, must be used as a means *to control the volume of money*. To accomplish this, the bonds (debts created in conducting the war) must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress."

And further: "It will not do to allow greenbacks, as they are called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control that, but *we can control the bonds*, and through them the bank issues."

The "National" Banking Act was enacted in Washington on February 25, 1863.

Abraham Lincoln, in Senate Document No. 23, 76th Congress, page 91, said: "The Government should create, issue and circulate all the currency and credit needed to satisfy the spending power of the consumers. The privilege of creating and issuing money is the supreme prerogative of Government, the Government's greatest creative opportunity."

During the Civil War, Lincoln made the following statements to Congress: "I have two great enemies, the Southern Army in front of me and the financial institution in the rear. Of the two, the one in my rear is my greatest foe."

William Jennings Bryan, who later was to say that humanity had been crucified on a cross of gold, joined in Lincoln's philosophy:

"The money power preys upon the nation in times of peace, and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces, as public enemies, all who question its methods or throw light upon its crimes."

THE ACT of 1863 gave "national" banks the power to issue the nation's currency by simply depositing certain issues of government bonds with the United States Treasury and obtaining currency. The privately owned national banks collect interest on the bonds deposited with the Treasury, *but they pay no interest* for the use of the currency which is released to them, and they can keep only a five per cent certificate reserve with the Treasury to take care of whatever currency might be presented for payment at the Treasury.

Think this clever money-manipulating technique through: Government bonds are taxpayers' promises-to-pay, secured by a first lien on all physical property within the nation and a first lien on all our national personal and industrial income. *These fully secured interest-bearing taxpayers' prom-*

ises-to-pay are created by the Government and exchanged for privately owned banks' "promises-to-pay" which are unsecured. These unsecured promises-to-pay of private individuals are BORROWED by the United States Government. These private individuals' promises-to-pay are called money. Out of such origin has come our disgrace and the financial liability of a banking system which permits taxpayers' secured interest-bearing promises-to-pay to be exchanged for private individuals' *unsecured no-interest-bearing* nationally circulated banknotes.

At the time that the "National" Bank Act was passed in 1863, President Lincoln was honestly trying to teach Americans to understand that non-convertible paper money created on the authority of—and issued to them by—the United States Government was the only honest currency.

Lincoln did not disclose publicly his apprehensions of the money-manipulating financiers but he watched their tactics. He decided to eliminate their secret money-power by establishing a system of money such as the Constitution had provided. He had not studied finance, but his robust American common sense revealed to him that the source of any nation's wealth resides in the natural resources and the work carried on in the nation—not in the manipulation of bonds and printing-press "money."

Lincoln knew that the way to finance the Civil War was to have the United States Government itself issue non-cancellable United States currency, but to issue it only in such amounts as corresponded with the nation's ability to produce the actual physical things needed to conduct the war. He made one issue of \$150,000,000 of United States currency. But when the time came to issue more, to pay for more war materials, the international financiers had succeeded in getting, or buying, control of Congress. The next issue of United States currency authorized by the Congress carried a restricting clause; it was "not legal tender for the payment of taxes or import duties." This restricted these United States notes and since they were not good for all purposes for which money was used, they were not in reality "full legal tender." This tactic prevented Lincoln from financing the Civil War in an honest, Constitutional manner. It put him in the usurious clutches of the money manipulators.

AFTER the War, Lincoln's determination to set up a Constitutional Money System increased, for he realized the fate of the Nation if foreign bankers were permitted to dominate the country.

London bankers began to fear that the United States would establish a constitutional money system.

While Abraham Lincoln struggled to thwart the schemes of foreign bankers, and to set up a money system, as the Constitution of the United States provided, *London international banker-controlled newspapers* began expressing great and greater concern. Their fear was that the United States, under Lincoln's guidance, would establish an honest money system and become forever free from the clutches of the European money-cartel. The following is from the *London Times*:

"If that mischievous financial policy, which had its origin in the North American Republic should become indurated down to a fixture, *then that Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off its debts and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce.* It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of the civilized governments of the world. The brains and the wealth of all countries will go to North America. That government must be destroyed or it will destroy every monarchy on the globe."

The fear of the London and Paris bankers, remember, was that the United States Government would "furnish its own money without interest," enabling the people of the United States "to carry on their own commerce" and "become prosperous beyond precedent

in the history of the civilized governments of the world." The sagacity and wisdom of the founders of this nation had provided for a scientific and honest money system. Could we wish for a better testimonial to the efficacy of the "greenback" than that furnished by its European enemies?

Lincoln was determined to make it possible for the people of the United States, particularly the workers and farmers, to enjoy the great benefits, free of usury, which this Nation would be capable of offering to every honest individual.

HAD THE money system which Lincoln wanted—and which was provided for in the Constitution of the United States—been established, no other country would have been able to maintain a dishonest money system, for the people of other nations would have seen the great blessings flowing from it; one nation after another would have cast off the ancient shackles of the private Babylonian money manipulators. The House of Rothschild would have crumbled instead of expanding, like an octopus, into the 48 states of our Republic.

Government money being non-cancellable, except by the Government itself under proper circumstances, there would be no such liability as mysterious business de-

pressions caused by deliberate and vicious private money cancellation. *Business depressions are, we now know, primarily the result of private individuals secretly cutting down the supply of money in a nation.* When they cut down the supply, prices fall. When that happens the money-manipulators are able to foreclose, scoop in honest men's properties and force laborers into bread lines.

Horace Greeley was to write in 1872 his opinion of the National Bank Act of 1863. These are his words:

"We have stricken the (slave) shackles from four million human beings and brought all laborers to a common level, not so much by the elevation of the former slaves as by practically reducing the whole working population, white and black, to a condition of serfdom. While boasting of our noble deeds, *we are careful to conceal the ugly fact that by our iniquitous money system we have nationalized a system of oppression which, though more refined, is no less cruel than the old system of chattel slavery.*"

There remained then only one more act in this successful campaign, the final act that would liquidate in the United States the only man who would keep trying to thwart them from the "peaceful" plunder of America's wealth.

Successful at bribing the American Congress, Rothberg was select-

ed by the money-manipulators as their agent for securing the murder, as soon as possible, of Abraham Lincoln. The chronology of this plan, now documented by intensive historical research extending from Paris and London to Canada, New York and Washington, is too long and astutely involved for this chapter. It resulted in the use of an impoverished actor, John Wilkes Booth, as the European money-cartel's gunman. Rothberg took Booth to Canada for pistol practice. Booth was bribed to kidnap or kill Abraham Lincoln. The brokers provided the bountiful financing of Booth's taste for wine, whiskey and women; and an astute bribing, in Washington, of the men who would have to be kept from Lincoln's side, at the critical moment, so he would be without protection. The scene for the final drama was set to take place in the Ford Theatre, where Lincoln was to seek a momentary relaxation from his cares—on Good Friday, April 14, 1865.

Bismarck, who did not get taken in by the Rothschilds, as Disraeli had promised, was to write the most damning summary of this evil anti-Christian act: "The death of Lincoln," he wrote, "was a disaster for Christendom. There was no man in the United States great enough to wear his boots, and (with his murder) the financiers went anew to grab the riches

of the world. I fear that foreign bankers, with their craftiness and tortuous tricks, will entirely control the exuberant riches of America and use them to systematically corrupt modern civilization. They will not hesitate to plunge the whole of Christendom into wars and chaos in order that the earth should become their inheritance."

The international money-manipulators of Paris and London had used, it was discovered too late, a man named Rothberg to bribe the necessary members of Congress. The European money-cartel had gotten its dishonest National Banking Act of 1863. The people of the United States had *all* become slaves—of usury, compounded and compounded through generations yet unborn.

WITH the ending of the Civil War in the United States the impoverished South was pounced upon. Foreigners, and their American stooges and partners-in-crime, flooded the South and stripped it of its wealth. The propagandized version of this dark time in our history embittered the people of the South against the people of the North—rather than against their real enemies. As long as the people of the northern States and the southern States could be guided into false accusations against each other, and deceptive appraisals of

each other, across a fictitious "Mason-Dixon Line," that device would keep all the people of the Republic from recognizing the real enemy of America.

And so it has continued, down through two more devastating world wars and the Korean disaster—and now into whatever Europe's Svengalis have plotted for us in the lands of the Arabs—where

vast oil resources and chemical treasures will make King Solomon's Gold Mines seem infinitesimal.

Are our youth, again, without Congress's permission, to be returned to us from overseas in caskets?

Now, are our men of both the South and the North to be siphoned off together from all our peaceful

The following Rothschild letter should open your eyes:

"Rothschild Brothers, Bankers,
London, June 25, 1863

Messrs. Ikleheimer, Morton, and Vandergould,
No. 3 Wall Street, New York, USA

Dear Sir:

A Mr. John Sherman has written us from a town in Ohio, as to the profits that may be made in the National Banking business under a recent Act of your Congress, a copy of which Act accompanied this letter. Apparently *this Act has been drawn upon the plan formulated* here last summer by the British Bankers Association and by that Association recommended to our American friends as one that, if enacted into law, would prove highly profitable to the banking fraternity throughout the world.

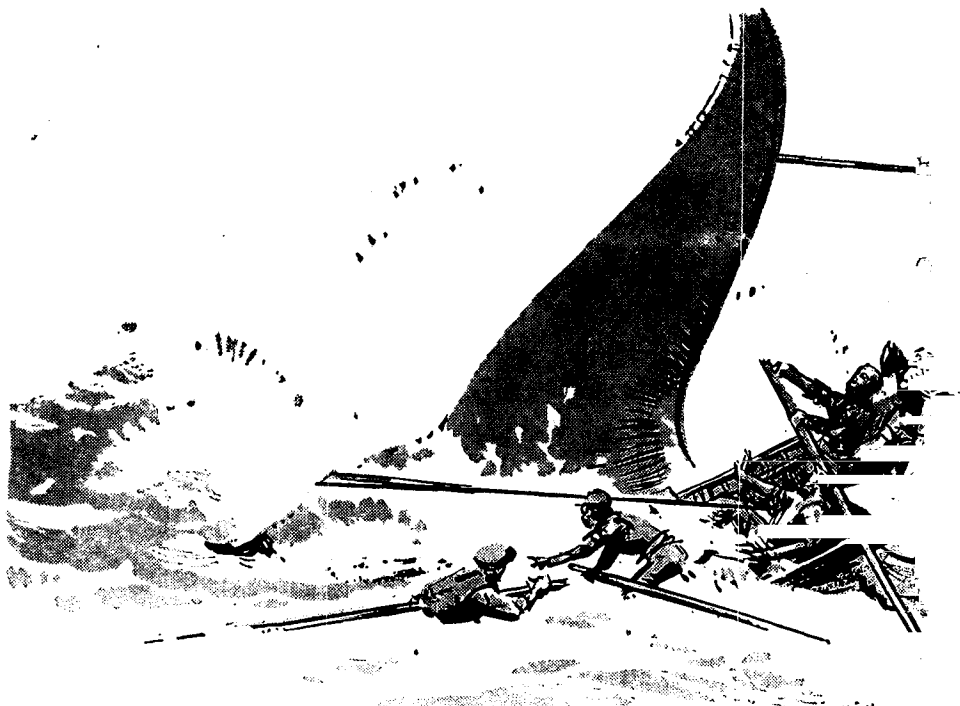
Mr. Sherman declares that there has never been such an opportunity for capitalists to accumulate money, as that presented by this Act, and that the old plan of State Banks is so unpopular, that this new scheme will, by contrast, be most favorably regarded, notwithstanding the fact that it gives the National Banks an almost absolute control of the National finance. *The few who can understand the system he says "Will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent of its favors that there will be no opposition from that class, while on the other hand, the great body of people, mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantages that the capital derives from this system will bear its burden without complaint and perhaps without even suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests."*

Please advise fully as to this matter, and also state whether or not you will be of any assistance to us, if we conclude to establish a National Bank in the city of New York. If you are acquainted with Mr. Sherman (he appears to have introduced the Banking Act) we will be glad to know something of him. If we avail ourselves of the information he furnished, *we will of course make due compensation.*

"Awaiting your reply, we are

"Your respectful servants,

"ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS"



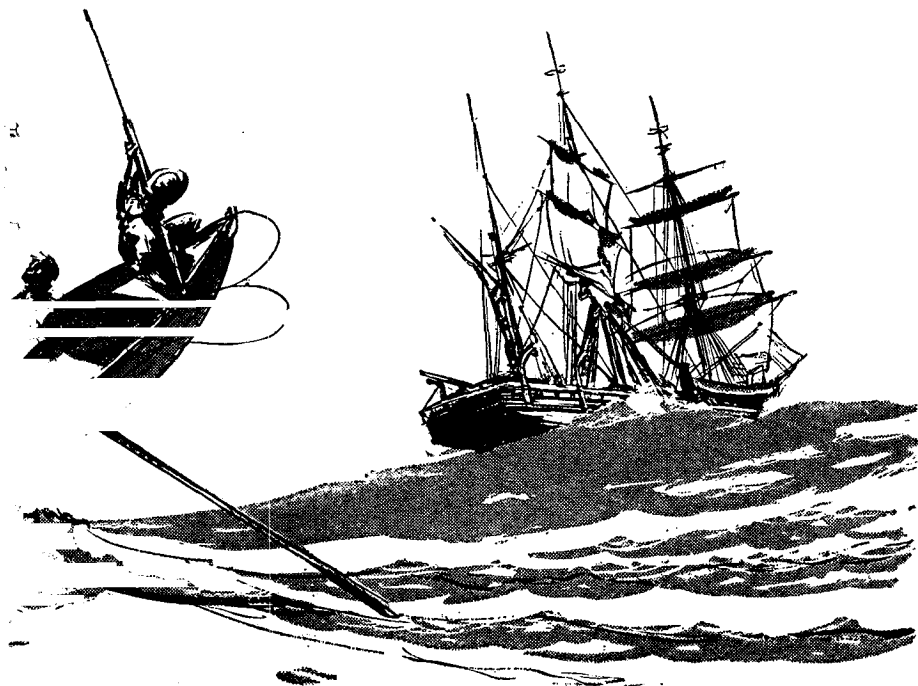
A WHALE OF A TRUE

In 1891 James Bartley was swallowed by a whale

ALTHOUGH in the old days of whaling, when ferocious sperm whales were the main quarry, more than one staunch seaman met death through being swallowed by an enraged monster, the instances where the man survived and lived to tell the tale are rare indeed. To be tossed into the sea from a frail whale-boat by a tail-thrashing sperm in agony from the first harpoons, bitten and maybe even swallowed was a not infrequent fate of the intrepid early whalers. But to emulate the

miraculous experience of the prophet, Jonah, and emerge from the whale's belly alive and unharmed is an adventure at once unbelievable and fantastic. Yet it occurred, at least once.

It was February, 1891. The English whaling-ship, *Star of the East*, was cruising near the far southern Falkland Islands, then a great whaling base. She was after sperm whales, or cachalots, the great barrel-headed, 60-70 foot long kin of Moby Dick which were at that time still the mainstay of the in-



STORY

by David Gunston

dustry. The look-out on the main-mast suddenly spotted a large sperm about three miles away; two whale-boats were lowered and eventually one of the harpooners was able to sink his first iron in the creature's side. As so often happened, the sperm curved over to dive, its 12 foot-wide tail rearing out of the water and upsetting the second boat and its crew. One man was drowned and a later check of the rescued revealed another unaccounted for.

He was Seaman James Bartley, a

young, very tough and hardy whaler; he was given up for lost like so many before him.

THE WHALE was finally killed by the first boat and in a few hours its great carcass was lying alongside the *Star of the East*, waiting to be flensed. The crew set to work and spent the rest of that day and part of the night dismembering their haul and "trying out", or rendering down into oil, its thick underskin of blubber. Next morning they resumed their

task, and attached lifting tackle to the whale's stomach, now exposed, and hoisted it on to the deck for cutting up. The men were startled by what they thought was a slight, spasmodic movement within. Being well acquainted with the voracious appetites of the sperms and doubtless expecting to see a large fish, maybe a shark, still alive, they immediately slit open the great paunch. Inside, to what must have been their immense horror, was Bartley, doubled up, drenched, but still alive, though unconscious.

HE was at once laid out on the deck and treated with a crude but effective dousing of sea water. After some minutes of this, he began to come round, but his mind was not clear and he was put to bed in the captain's own quarters. The entire ship's company, from the master downwards, appalled and overwhelmed by his fate, treated him with a solicitude that was rare in those rough, uninhibited days. For two weeks Bartley remained in the captain's cabin, only half-human, a gibbering lunatic whose recovery was more than once despaired of.

Gradually, however, he regained possession of his senses and at the end of the third week seemed entirely recovered from the psychic shock of his experience. His physical condition seemed, once again, unimpaired. He soon resumed his whaling duties.

During his stay in the whale's stomach his unclothed flesh was exposed to the merciless acid of the animal's gastric juices; his face, neck and hands were now bleached and shrivelled to a deadly whiteness with the look and feel of old parchment. When he was able to talk coherently of his ordeal he said he clearly remembered the sensation of being thrown from the boat into the sea. Then, he said, there followed a tremendous rushing sound, which he believed was the swirling of the whale's tail through the water, and he was soon "encompassed by a great darkness." He said he felt he was slipping along a "smooth passage" that seemed to move along around his body. This sensation lasted only a short while, and then he realised he had more room. As he groped about him he touched the walls of his prison: they were thickly slimy and yielding. Slowly it dawned on him what had, in fact, happened. He confessed he was overcome with horror and fright. He asserted he could breathe easily but the heat was terrific—not a scorching heat like that of the sun, he said, but a close, oppressive heat that seemed to open the pores of his skin and draw out his vitality.

In time he became very weak and sick. He admitted trying to face death calmly, but the knowledge of his predicament, the complete darkness, the intense heat, his growing weakness and, oddest of

all, the terrifying quiet, finally overcame him. He could remember nothing more until he regained consciousness in the captain's cabin—which, for a lowly seaman, must have been the final touch to his nightmare!

ON THE ship's return to England, Bartley was taken to a London hospital for skin treatment. His mental and physical condition was not harmed, however, and when interviewed on his ship later he was reported to be "in splendid spirits; and enjoying life," as well he might, for his was a most unusual story—even among whalers.

With the typical modesty of the mariner he appears deliberately to have avoided off-sea publicity; but, after the *Star of the East's* return home, both her captain and one of her officers issued separate and detailed descriptions of the incident. The case was later investigated by M. de Parville, the science editor of the Paris *Journal des Débats*, a scientist of authority and repute. In spite of his initial scepticism, de Parville was eventually so convinced of the truth of the phenomenon that he closed his study, published in the *Journal des Débats* in 1914, with these words: "I believe that the account given by the English captain and his crew is worthy of belief. There are many cases reported where whales, in the fury of their dying agony, have

swallowed human beings, but this is the first modern case where the victim has come forth safe and sound. After this modern illustration, I end by believing that Jonah really did come out from the whale alive as the Bible records."

De Parville died during World War I. The Bartley case was later re-investigated by Sir Francis Fox, a well-known and respected British civil engineer. From his personal interest in the Biblical story of the original Jonah he again went into the 1891 story. He checked de Parville's records. In his book of memoirs, *Sixty-three Years of Engineering*, published by John Murray, London, 1924, he recounts the story very fully and examines it with detachment, reaching a firm conviction of its complete veracity.

Since then a number of natural history writers have asserted disbelief in often garbled, or fourth-hand, stories of Bartley's experience—without checking its original sources. There is no doubt that sperm whales can swallow a man with ease, and have in fact done so many times. One old-time whaling captain described the sperm as having "an 8 foot swallow", and instances of sharks both 10 feet and 16 feet long have been reliably recorded as found in the stomachs of sperms cut up on whaling-ships. These creatures have a V-shaped trapdoor of a mouth, the lower jaw lined with conical

teeth 8 inches long. This formidable equipment is mainly used for biting and eating large chunks of the giant squids that form their main food. There is some evidence that when attacked, enraged and in pain these whales will attack man deliberately in self-defence, occasionally swallowing their victims whole. It is noteworthy that Bartley bore no teeth-marks. The whale could easily have sucked him in unharmed.

The greatest stumbling-block some modern scientists have encountered in this case is just how Bartley managed to breathe sufficient air during his many hours' incarceration, when the creature's digestive juices were present and eating into his exposed skin. But according to his own testimony he found no difficulty in breathing whilst still conscious. He

collapsed from fright and shock, not from lack of air. The explanation seems to be that this particular whale's belly was not full, or indeed even partly full, of gastric juices at the time, and as the animal was almost immediately killed, its stomach secretions ceased. Bartley was never completely immersed in stomach fluid; there was sufficient air within the whale's belly to keep him alive.

BARTLEY did not equal the proph-
et in the duration of his ordeal, for Jonah was in the whale's belly "three days and three nights". It is rarely mentioned, but Our Lord, Himself, corroborated the Jonah story in a passing reference (Matthew, XII, 40).

James Bartley gives us a whale of a recorded story to augment our faith in Jonah's adventure.

It's the Human Thing to Do

In appreciation of the supplies of rice and milk sent by America, Tokyo rag pickers have given President Eisenhower an "estate"—a deed to a seven inch wide and seven inch long section in the slums where they live.

Inside the TV set that a Tulsa, Oklahoma, repairman came to fix, he found the following items: 19 pencils, 3 toy drum sticks, 3 lollipop sticks, two slivers of bamboo, a safety pin, a hair curler, seven wood screws, two pieces of wallboard, a four-inch cast iron rod, an earring, four soda straws, two pearl beads, a button, a clock gear, a lipstick cap, two rocks, a butterbean, 10 cigarette butts, six matches and one chicken bone.

—HAROLD HELFER

RUSSIAN YOUTH

Wants Religion

Reverend Leopold Braun



Soviet atheism has failed to convince the new generation

GOD and you are losing tonight . . . eh, Father?" With a friendly nudge in the ribs from a fellow American sitting next to me in the auditorium of Moscow's Polytechnic Museum, these words emphasized the Soviet Government's inimical attitude toward religion.

The occasion was a public lecture delivered by the then attorney general of the USSR, Nikita V. Krylenko. An almost capacity audience filled the hall to hear an official commentary on the new Soviet Constitution. It was not my first appearance in that auditorium—I made it a point to attend as many lectures, there and elsewhere, as my ministerial occupations permitted.

Besides the Americans—for whom I had originally been sent to Russia by virtue of the USA-

USSR Religious Agreement—I had an overwhelmingly large Russian attendance at church outnumbering foreign worshipers at the rate of 50 to one. Of my own free will, I had registered at the Moscow City Hall in compliance with Soviet law, as a "*sluzhitel koulta*" (clergyman). As a result of this unique situation, I had endless direct contacts over a period of 12 years, with Russian nationals who flocked to the Saint Louis des Français church, of which I was pastor. This abundance of Russian worshipers was due to the fact that the three other Catholic places of worship in the Soviet capital had been forcibly closed. Countless times I entered Russian homes for spiritual ministrations to the sick and dying. Christenings, burial services in Moscow's five cemeteries and surrounding vicinity, mar-

riage ceremonies in and out of church kept me on the run from early morning until late afternoon. Attendance at public lectures and an occasional musical concert were for me a necessary relaxation.

Krylenko's lecture had been announced on Moscow's billboards, over the radio and in the press. Manifestly it was to be an event of importance and I considered this an exceptional opportunity to obtain the Government's official views on the 146 articles of the Constitution. My particular interest in that lecture was sharpened by the specific mention made in it of "freedom of conscience." Wearing my clerical garb, as I always did, I bought a ticket and found myself sitting next to John N. Hazard, a Rhodes scholarship student. (Mr. Hazard is now professor of law at Columbia University.)

The audience consisted mainly of young people, mostly students from Moscow University's law faculty, with a sprinkling of foreigners. More than an ordinary conversational knowledge of the beautiful Russian language is necessary to follow properly such lectures. This is apparently the reason why so few foreigners attend.

KRYLENKO made his appearance at the appointed hour with a swaggering gait and an air of importance. He wore a semi-military tunic, from which protruded a

bull-necked hairless head. In knee-high black boots, he thumped up the four steps elevating the speaker's platform above the stage level. The greater majority of the people present simply *had* to be there. For such events, Communist Party directors from neighboring districts and students receiving state stipends (scholarships) are obliged to attend. Key officials employed in the vast political indoctrination system of the USSR also make it their duty to be present. Large attendance is not necessarily a tribute to the fame of the speaker.

The lecture, covering the entire Constitution plus a few questions from the floor, lasted a little over an hour. This means that the average length of the *official* commentary boiled down to less than 30 seconds for each article. From this viewpoint, the over-all results of the lecture were a dismal failure. From the standpoint of official information on the real meaning of the Soviet Government's interpretation of the expression, "freedom of religious worship," I did not consider the time wasted. I had come for the express purpose of learning whether or not the words, "freedom of religious worship," had any meaning similar to that which is given them in normally-constituted minds. What I heard was not encouraging. John Hazard was indeed right in saying that I (meaning the Church I represented) was taking a real licking.

Finally Krylenko came to Article 124, Section 10, worded in the official English translation: "In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the USSR is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

The speaker seemed to be making an exception here by reading the full text of this article. Evidently, he wanted his listeners to have a clear understanding of the way the Soviet Government felt about religious freedom. After slowly reading the text, leaning forward in his chair and speaking from the corner of his mouth with his jaw hanging low, he said with an air of contempt defying description: "You all know what the Soviet Government's attitude is with regard to religion. If citizens wish to bury their dead with religious ceremonies, let them do so. If they wish to bury their potatoes with religious ceremonies, let them do so." There were a few giggles from front-row *Komsomols* (Communist Youth League), but that was all. Without a single other word of explanation, Krylenko went on to the next item.

I AM WRITING this with the memory of universal praise published abroad following the promulgation of the Soviet Constitution. Ever so

many people living thousands of miles away from the scene of events had been led to think Soviet leaders meant what the Constitution actually said. Being right in the middle of it at the time, not only as an interested observer, but also as an actual target for this organized cynicism, I longed for an opportunity to put the record straight.

When it became known in the Soviet capital that an American Catholic chaplain was holding services and preaching in English, students from Moscow's Institute of Foreign Languages would from time to time attend. Originally, the purpose was simply that of hearing English spoken. On the first Pentecost that followed Pope Pius XII's encyclical "*Summi Pontificatus*", dealing with the encroachments of totalitarian states in spiritual matters, this was the topic of the sermon delivered in a jam-packed church. While it comfortably seats 550 people, attendance on that day must have been close to 1000. The three aisles and all other available space were absolutely filled with standing worshipers. Plumb in the line of vision of NKVD cameras operating across the street, this lone Catholic church was so crammed that its yard-thick walls were running with the condensed breathing vapor of that immense throng. At the two succeeding services the sermon was delivered in Russian, English and French.

Something extraordinary hap-

pened on that occasion, though I got to know of it only some weeks later. Among the attendance, students from the Institute of Foreign Languages had come to the two Masses on that day. I had met quite a few of these young Russian men and women who were a good advertisement for the quality of language teaching obtained at that Institute. I was agreeably surprised to learn that my English sermon on totalitarian states had been taken down in writing, not only by the regular spy, who boldly and openly made a note of everything said from the pulpit, but also by the visitors from the Institute.

Incredible as it may seem, the students had had it mimeographed and were actually circulating it among their friends as a lesson in the English language! Needless to say, the political spies at the Institute put a quick end to that.

ONE YOUNG LADY, a student at Moscow University, also had come to Church just to see what went on inside. When she kept returning, I became alarmed for her safety. It was not long before she came to me asking for religious instructions. The girl's father had disappeared in a political purge during her infancy, and through no fault of hers she had been brought up in a purely materialistic atmosphere. Since she was already 19 years old and because I was a registered "minister of cult,"

I was within my legal rights in accepting her as a private student, while she had a legally-guaranteed right to seek for and receive religious instruction. At least, that is what the law says.

Article 122 of the RSFSR Criminal Code valid for the sixteen Soviet Republics, forbids the teaching of religion to anyone under 18 years of age. The penalty for so doing is "corrective labor up to one year." Article 123 is closely allied to it, being worded: "The carrying out of acts of deceit with the purpose of arousing superstition in the masses of the population, in order to arrive at some advantage—is punishable by corrective labor up to one year with the partial confiscation of one's belongings or a fine up to 500 rubles." In Soviet terminology the word "superstition" is a synonym for religion, religious belief or any act of worship. No one, of course, is ever arrested openly charged with belief in God. That would constitute a far too flagrant repudiation of the handy cover-all Article 124 of the Constitution quoted above. Soviet leaders—atheists to the last man—go about it in a different way.

The young lady, having been instructed, baptized and confirmed, was warned by me to exercise more prudence by not coming so frequently to church. One day, while talking to her in the vestry, I tried in vain for her own sake to impress upon her the necessity of this. It

was then she replied in these words I shall never forget: "Father", said she, "knowing what I now know about God, I don't care what happens to me." The inevitable happened three weeks later. She was picked up and sentenced at a star-chamber trial behind closed doors. The girl was exiled for three years to a remote part of the USSR close to the Mongolian border.

Many visitors to the Soviet Union report the noticeable absence of young Russians in churches otherwise crowded. This does not mean that Russian youth is agnostic, atheistic or indifferent to matters of the soul. In order to understand this situation, more than a cursory knowledge of the land and its long-suffering people is necessary. In the Soviet Union religious faith is far from dead, as Khrushchev himself recently admitted. It is also a fact that in Russian youth, the yearning for God and matters spiritual is far more alive and active than is outwardly apparent.

PRESENT-DAY world outlook among Soviet youth has reached a critical point. By 1941, a quarter of a century's efforts at producing the "*homo sovieticus*" had failed dismally. The startling revelations of the last census, so far kept secret by the Soviets, on the number of Russians who believe in God, have proven beyond the shadow of a doubt the bankruptcy of Soviet

atheistic ideology within its own borders.

Among the millions of Red Army men who crossed the borders of the Soviet Union westward during or following World War II, the vast majority returned with a completely transformed picture of a world they had been trained to look upon as an unfriendly capitalist encirclement.

In spite of persistent efforts at keeping these Soviet troops isolated from the national life of occupied countries, hundreds of thousands of Russian men and boys, wearing crosses around their necks and carrying prayers written by their mothers on bits of paper sewn in their clothing, saw religious processions and ceremonies carried on openly.

They heard the congregational singing of believers assembled in churches and they witnessed public manifestations of group worship. Scenes such as these fired in the minds of these men a religious fervor which had long been kept secret.

What a transformation in the minds of the more educated Russians who spoke to me upon returning from occupation duty! All were asking questions about God, immortality, the soul, right and wrong, religion and hundreds of other vital problems.

The futility and emptiness of atheistic teaching had suddenly dawned on them.

LEST YOU FORGET!

Tito's recent recognition of the Soviet-stooge East German Government brings out into the open what we have printed for years: From the very beginning of World War II Yugoslavia's patriot, General Michailovich, had used his Chetniks to defend Yugoslavia against the German invaders. Yet, while the U.S. Army was aiding this able and noble General as an ally, the Red Russians were shipping vast supplies secretly through to the international banker's favorite Yugoslav—Boaz, alias Tito—who had been a lieutenant in Lenin's Army at the time of the 1917 Revolution. He worked later with the mass-murderer, Bela Kuhn, in Hungary. Then he appeared again as a general in the Spanish Civil War Communist International Brigade. He returned to Yugoslavia, after that war was lost by the Communists, and became the leader of the Croatian Metal Workers, then General Secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

When the crisis hour came for still-free Yugoslavia, the Soviet troops joined forces with Yugoslavians under Tito. They quickly, with our State Department's approval, brought the Christian patriot Michailovich to trial and the torture he went through, before his liquidation, is one of the bestial sagas of atheist history.

In spite of this factual history, your Washington officials have sent Tito great quantities of military equipment, modern jets, great quantities of food and large gifts of money. Among dozens of MERCURY warnings, in January, 1957, we printed on page 116 the following:

Tito and Yugoslavia

The "propaganda" from now on will be that Tito has established an independent Communist regime. You will be told that Tito has successfully defied the USSR . . . Don't let them fool you . . . The facts are:

1. Information available proves that Tito is part of the international Communist conspiracy and furthers it.

2. Tito's Deputy Prime Minister, Moshe Pijade, is, and always has been a close friend of Lazar M. Kaganovitch, the deputy prime minister of Russia . . . Pijade is the ideological brains and main guiding influence behind Tito . . . also a very close friend of Geroe, the tyrant of Hungary.

3. Tito is an important part of the world government conspiracy.

4. Yugoslavia has serious economic troubles and would collapse but for our help . . .

Edward Hunter

Betrayal in Asia

**Red China must *never* be treated as
a normal part of the world**

IF WE SET OUT deliberately to make people in communist-terrorized countries abandon any hope of resistance, we couldn't improve on what we've been doing.

This might not be how it looks to an American or an Englishman back home, but it is how it must appear to a hapless resident of Red China.

Imagine what must be going through the mind of a Chinese student or professor, government employe or technician, when he sees glib-speaking, fun-seeking Americans, Britons and other Free World citizens visiting his country, traveling through it on tourist or trade missions, making themselves at home, just as if it were home, just as if Red China were a normal part of the world.

That is exactly the message that the whole communist propaganda machine at this stage in the cold-

hot war is hammering into the heads of its captive peoples. That is the line for today. The line yesterday was that Mao Tse-tung was an agrarian reformer, and we were very much exaggerating the menace, that we were becoming hysterical.

Today, especially with brain-washing purge following brain-washing purge in Red China—interrupted only by the always successful campaign of softness to coax the anti-communists to disclose themselves—and after the hoax of communist support by the masses had been tragically exposed in Hungary, a new line is needed. The red hierarchy can no longer pose as the representative of the people. It can only deprive the people of all hope of ridding themselves of the red incubus. That is the new objective.

In one form or another, every

statement and every action by the Peking regime, through its delegates such as Mao and Chou En-lai, hammers home this one theme: "Be wise to yourself, stop hitting your head against a stone wall, we're here to stay and no other alternative is open to you except to turn to us and get on the bandwagon; the people you depend upon to help you free yourselves have betrayed you! Look at them for yourselves, if you don't believe us. See how they run and squirm for a measly sales contract. See how they dance and sing to our tune. Abandon all hope, ye who have still clung to a little hope of help from abroad, especially America. They're busy betraying you."

THE SURVIVAL of communist China, or any Red nation, at this time of ferment within, depends on the success of this psychological warfare drive. It's a red campaign, but as has happened so often in the past, the communists are succeeding in making it a Free World campaign as well.

Co-existence, under that name, and under a score of semantic synonyms, has been—along with "unity", one of the oldest tricks in the red bag—brought forth anew each time its past use has been allowed to slip from minds. So it is again. The lesson I learned years ago, that communism is essentially weak, and can only survive with the help of its enemies, certainly is

as true today as then. Only now it has become more patent.

We should have known all this by now, for we have been presented by the reds with instance after instance. If I were asked to present a single incident that most graphically would mark the transition from default to betrayal, although it has actually been a gradual process, I would select one that took place while I was in Asia gathering material for the book, "Brainwashing: The Story of Men Who Defied It."

Heads of the British Labor Party, the top layer that would assume power if the Conservatives were defeated, made a tour of Red China in 1954. Former Prime Minister Attlee was there, and his tousled rival, Aneurin Bevan. They were having a free junket and most of them had juicy newspaper, magazine, book and lecture contracts in their pockets.

Typical of their approach was their visit to the so-called Model Reform Prison in Peking. "Reform" is Orwellian Newspeak language for brainwashing. Brainwashing and experiments in brain-changing took place there under Russian guidance with a captive, international population. A number of American men and women, British subjects and many heroic Chinese had been resisting for anywhere from one to three years in that hell of mental and physical torture along Pavlovian lines.

The British Embassy well knew who was there, and I was reliably informed that the British delegation knew, too. Yet its foremost members, Attlee and Bevan included, acceded to the scandalous demands of their conniving hosts, and agreed to walk through the corridors, but not to see or speak to the inmates.

In every institution in Red China, the so-called "little group" and "discussion" meeting, as it was in the POW camps in northern Korea, is the main overt channel for the destruction and capture of minds. So-called topical subjects are taken up, as handed down by the brainwashers, and "discussed" within the controlled, Marxist-Pavlovian framework. So it was in that "reform" institution in the days following this disgraceful visit.

THE EFFECT of seeing such no-tables callously make an escorted tour of their brainwashing prison, ignoring the poor patients on whom the treatment was being inflicted, was the culminating piece of persuasion to give up all hope of help from the outside; that they were being betrayed by those whom they had trusted, and that their only escape lay in the arms of the now smooth-talking communists.

Of course this was the decisive mental blow, and it was followed by the most harrowing set of brain-

washed victims ever to leave red cells. Malcolm Bersohn, Harriet Mills, and perhaps the most dramatic example ever presented of the obviously brainwashed, Austin and Adele Rickett, were shortly thereafter handed back to the Free World as adequately "cleansed."

The visit to that brainwashing institution under those circumstances by persons of power from London was possibly the lowest depth to which representatives of the Free World had yet descended in their betrayal of the principles which they themselves proclaimed. No pug in a ring ever struck a meaner blow below the belt. That despicable junket was the symbol of betrayal. Instead of it being remembered as a horrible example to avoid, it has set the precedent.

I have rarely heard more bunkum poured out than in the frenzied competition of American publishers and correspondents to get a "scoop" by being allowed to accept Chou En-lai's contrived tours of the red Chinese mainland. Significant of our blind, irresponsible attitude is the form that controversy took. Not a sentence was uttered to suggest—it entered nobody's head—that this was not merely something of consequence to ourselves, in the effect it would have on the Free World, but a decisive point in the brainwashing of the Chinese people, fitting neatly into the dual line of "there's no hope, you're being betrayed."

OUR RELAXATION of trade barriers with the red Chinese is another example of contemptible betrayal for which we shall pay very dearly one of these days, unless we are luckier than we deserve. Trade with the Red nations can only be understood from the same approach. Zach Dean, an American Air Force captain, knows it well from personal experience when a prisoner of the Reds. "The Reds brought you to the point of death and then they revived you," Zach told me. "Then again they brought you to death's door, and when you were about to enter, they pulled you back."

After they did that a couple of times, "you were thankful to them for saving your life and forgot that they were the ones who had almost killed you."

That, in capsule form, is the whole red strategy. They are in trouble now with their people, so by providing the oppressors with the crust of bread with which to stave off revolutionary disaster, we enable them to earn the gratitude of their downtrodden population. That is the role this trade plays in their economy.

Only by understanding this revised line can such developments as the Bandung conference of Asian-African countries fall into their proper place in the communist scheme of things. The whole emphasis by Peking in its domestic propaganda was to present this

conference as proof that the whole Asian and African worlds had accepted the communist regime as here to stay in China, and that there could be no hope from that quarter. That was Nehru's role, which he performed to the height of his infinite capacity for circumlocution and hypocrisy. Red China was a settled, civilized member of world society, accepted as such by an enthusiastic populace, was the constantly reiterated theme of India's Prime Minister, dinned into the heads of the Chinese people.

The ultimate step in this betrayal is now being subtly promoted, the recognition of Red China by the United Nations and the United States. The American public is dead set against this. The American Congress in an unprecedented series of votes has expressed itself the same way. But powerful elements in government and press have accepted this as merely a situation to be altered by the clandestine processes of psychological warfare developed in World War II, and now being used against the American people.

A condition equivalent to recognition in everything except the formal announcement of it is being minutely created, looking forward to the day when the argument will be, "What difference does it make? In effect, we are already recognizing Red China." That day may not be far off, and it is being advanced knowingly, as a tactic by

the same elements that nearly persuaded the United States to shift its recognition during World War II from Peking to Yenan, which succeeded then in presenting the Chinese Communists as a sort of Chinese New Deal, not at all communist, and who are now talking anti-communism where it doesn't really hurt the Reds, but continuing to boycott information that would truthfully disclose such techniques as brainwashing and especially how they can be beaten. They are softening up America on the one side by trying to make it appear that recognition of such an outlaw government would not be contrary to American historic policy, while simultaneously building it up as a *fait accompli*.

Indeed, although the American correspondents were unable to make their much touted group trip into the Chinese mainland, at least for the time being, the presentation of China news in these papers could only soften up their readers into acceptance of Peking in the family of nations. The radio has taken a shocking role in this campaign. Basic facts unpalatable to the communists are hushed up, as subjective and therefore biased, but what is favorable to them is presented as merely being objective. That is how neutralism works out, and neutralism is the policy of the main organs of communication in America. The dice are loaded. When such outright twisting of

the truth is impossible, silence is resorted to.

Bookshelves that used to be loaded with pro-Red China literature have had these books in most cases taken from the lists. But, in accordance with the new line, they have not been replaced by books telling the truth about Red China. The gaps in the shelves are now empty. The reader who wants to find out what is happening in Red China still cannot do so in the USIS libraries, for example, as I saw in my recent trip in Europe and Asia. Previously, they were fed pro-Mao pap. Now they are deprived of anything at all in most cases, sometimes allowed some neutralist pap, so their minds remain open to the pro-red drivel they hear elsewhere. When I asked for some books on China in the USIS library in London, for instance, where some years ago I found the shelf loaded with pro-red books, a librarian in clipped, British accent, said to me, "This is an American, not a Chinese library!" That is downright betrayal.

THAT, as well, is why Americans are presented with the continuing phenomenon of increasing hate against us by people abroad who to all intents and purposes should be our friends.

People can fight an enemy, but when they find they have to fight their friends, too, they break and give up. But, in the doing, they

transfer all their frustration and desperation, turned to hate, against the friend who has let them down. That is the basic fact of life in the morale warfare around the world today.

OTHERWISE, there could be no little items, scattered on inside pages in a few newspapers here and there, usually not even published, like the Reuters dispatch of mid-September from Vienna, revealing that Miklos Szabo, one of the founders of the Hungarian Revolutionary Council, was returning to Hungary. He did so, he said, because he had "reached the conclusion that the Western powers have betrayed and sold us."

So far as the Free World's attitude during the Hungarian revolt

is concerned, it appeared to the Asian—I was in Asia at the time—from only one perspective. The Asian, of course, saw this from the inside looking out. What he saw was a pathetic individual, the Hungarian people, set upon by an armed thug, Moscow, and Uncle Sam hastily sending out a cup of tea to the victim of the assault. This reaction looked from Asia like cold-blooded betrayal.

How else could it look to the reader of this article if he put himself in the place of one of these Asian observers? How else could all these various co-existence developments look?

Betrayal today; tomorrow, we pay—unless we change over fast, and base our procedures on simple decency.

The American Mercury will send a free copy of Mr. Hunter's valuable book, Brainwashing: The Story of Men Who Defied It, to any Mercury reader who sends in promptly a two-year or three-year new or renewal subscription at the regular price. Hurry, available copies for your library are limited.

Unexpected

An elderly man, on trial for non-support of his wife, was told by the Judge "as he had failed to take care of his good wife, I am granting her \$50.00 per month."

Replied the man, "How kind of you Judge. I'll try to give her a few dollars now and then, too."

—EMMA POTTINGER

A woman bounced into an art gallery and made a superficial tour of the exhibits.

"Are these the masterpieces I have heard so much about?" she asked, with a scornful tone of voice. "I don't see anything in them."

Quietly, the curator said, "Madam, don't you wish you could?"

—MRS. PAUL GOODYEAR

Do You Know?

► The Puerto Rican influx, politically used, population of New York City has doubled during the past seven years. Old residents are moving out.

► In our November, 1956, issue, we had an important article—"The War Against Our National Guard." "Captive" Ike is fronting for those now warring on our great State Militiamen.

► When Napoleon was shown the *compound interest table*, he said that anyone who deals in it should be hanged.

► The "brotherhood" racket serves to veer Christians from their moorings of sound doctrine and sets them adrift in a sea of "planned" confusion. There are no unbelievers, no repudiators of Christ in the true Christian brotherhood.

► The Supreme Court decision was made under UN ideologies which often seem to control Federal acts in Washington. But the UN hasn't yet gained authority over our States. The States existed before the Federal Government. The States can refuse to support tyrants. The Declaration of Independence can be as applicable against a wayward Federal Government today as it was against King George of England.

► Money is the life blood of the international conspiracy.

► Christ talked of Love and Charity. The Babylonian money group talks of Power, Fortune, Success and Fame.

► The leaders of Red Russia are afraid of what their people will do to them. Only when the Army goes on active maneuvers are the soldiers allowed seven rounds of live ammunition.

► Last year the expenditure for each man, woman and child in America for alcoholic beverage was \$60. (This represents more than the per capita income of one-fourth the inhabitants of the earth.)

► Damascus, the capital of Syria, is about as far from Beirut, capital of Lebanon, as Trenton, N. J., is from New York. Lebanon, largely a Christian country surrounded by Moslems, isn't much bigger than Delaware. Israel is the same size as Massachusetts. Amman, capital of Jordan, is much closer to Tel Aviv, Israel, than New York is to Boston.

► The average woman has a smaller stock of words than the average man, but the turnover is greater.

► The Guaranty Trust Survey of September pointed out that output per man hour had risen 33.6% from 1948 to 1956, while hourly wages had risen 46.7%.

► The 27½% depletion allowance was wisely created to encourage domestic production of oil and gas. It was never intended to be used by companies in foreign operations. Last year ARAMCO kept tax-free \$149,000,000 and Creole Petroleum Company kept tax-free \$260,000,000.

"A Stitch in Time Saves—"

In this case a stitch in time may save forty-eight—our forty-eight states from the minority who are trying to subvert all that our Republic stands for and against. As we go into a new year, it's time to take stock of our blessings as well as our dangers. We live in the most wonderful country on earth, yet very few of us sit down and think about how we can preserve what we have, in trust, inherited. Now is the time for Americans to be well informed and ready to take on the duties as well as the privileges of being a citizen. One way you can help is to provide friends with more facts. We, therefore, are making a special offer of our Constitution issue as a sample of the American Mercury's facts and analyses which Mercury readers obtain each month.

After reading "The Attacks on Our Constitution" by Dan Daniels, Past Commander of the American Legion, "The Real Purpose of Our Constitution" by Judge Edgar F. Smith, "To All New Citizens" by Judge Clyde S. Schumaker and "The American Ideal" by J. Edgar Hoover, we are sure your friends will have a new determination to safeguard our Republic. We will mail copies to your friends.

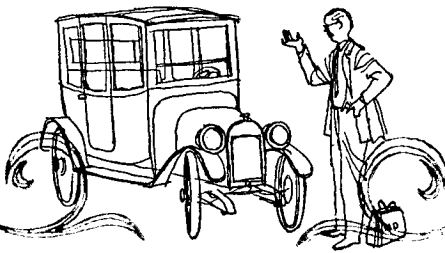
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My Name

My Address

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The Old Doc

To his tired old car said old Doc Jones
“We’ve spent much time together—
We’ve never stopped to think about
The hour or the weather.

“I’m getting old, but not too old,
To find much joy in going
Along the winding road of life
For all the while, I’m knowing

“I’ve given help to many folks
Along the bumpy lanes—
I’ve helped to lighten the heavy load
Caused by their aches and pains.

“Much like you, old car of mine,
I’ve been running many years,
My tires are wearing very well,
I still can shift my gears.

“My engine’s slowed a little bit—
My top is faded some—
My chassis wobbles, and at times
I can hear my engine hum.

“My horn’s all right, my spark plugs too,
I can even work my brakes,
But when it comes to climbing hills
I ain’t got what it takes.”

Dr. “B.” of Sarasota



What Congress Did to Andrew Jackson's Surplus

by James B. Sibbison

IN A TIME of great prosperity, the federal government was fretting over the budget: the national debt was paid in full and a surplus was accumulating. The fiercely debated question was what to do with the surplus. Viewed from our debt-haunted era, the question has an agreeable sound. But it was a perplexing domestic issue when it was finally confronted in 1836.

It was Andrew Jackson's last year in the White House. From the time of his inauguration, Jackson had watched revenues from the tariff and public land sales exceed government expenses. He had warned: "The disposition of the surplus will present a subject for

the serious deliberation of Congress."

Now the long debate was over. Congress handed Jackson a bill specifying that the surplus in the treasury as of Jan. 1, 1837, excluding five million dollars, be divided among the 26 states then in the

Union. Jackson was uneasy about general federal aid to the states, as he thought it might be unconstitutional. Congress, however, had anticipated

The Congress of 1836 called it a "temporary deposit" when it began the long succession of federalized handouts to the States—but it proved to be "a commencement of calamities."

this objection by calling the distribution a "temporary deposit," repayable by the states; actually the money was a gift. With reluctance Jackson signed the bill, but the president's agreement to the state-aid program was a disap-

pointment to his top lieutenant in the Senate, Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri. Benton had fought hard to have the surplus spent on national defense and loyal as he was to Jackson, he felt that the president had signed the bill for political reasons. It was an election year, and Jackson's fellow Democrat, Martin Van Buren, was running to succeed him. With the Whigs strongly backing the state-aid bill, it did not seem wise for Jackson to oppose this multi-million dollar distribution.

Benton wrote: "It was understood that some of Mr. Van Buren's friends favored the president's approval—and recommended him to sign it—induced by the supposed effect which its rejection might have on the Democratic party in the election."

Van Buren won the election and the following year, 1837, the government started paying 37 million dollars, in four installments, to the states. Benton noted that the payments marked a "commencement of calamities" for the Democrats resulting in their defeat in the 1840 presidential election. A few months after the start of these payments, the gay prosperity turned to jittery business panic. Quickly, Van Buren called a special session of Congress to consider "great and weighty matter." Were the surplus payments to the states practical in the face of a nearly empty treasury?

The decision soon was reached to cancel the final installment of nine million dollars and to end the surplus payments at 28 million dollars, rather than the 37 million dollars that were originally intended to go to the states. The surplus was dwindling rapidly. And instead of having money to give away, the government was starting to borrow. At the start of the year 1838 there was a deficit in the treasury.

THE Whig and Democratic newspapers attributed the panic directly to the distribution of the surplus. They reasoned that sudden withdrawals of large sums of cash from commercial centers jarred the nation's financial balance wheel. However this explanation was considered too pat by Edward G. Bourne, a student of the period. Bourne found the management of the surplus "sufficient in itself to produce a severe strain, but not adequate to produce the crash that finally came."

Deep thinking about financial repercussions was not evident in the state legislatures. The states were participating in a 28 million dollar windfall and their concern centered on how to spend it.

Maine took the cavalier approach. Just about all of Maine's \$955,000 was simply distributed evenly among the citizenry, or a little more than \$2 per person. That probably struck an eight-

year-old boy in Massachusetts as fair. Someone signing the name "Worcester" wrote the Boston Courier that the child was "nearly out of pocket money" and was counting on the distribution to pay for sugar plums. Massachusetts, however, spread the funds out for local improvements.

OTHER STATES put their money in to projects such as canals and

highways. Federal aid to education —on which New York spent its four million dollars—was especially popular. Did the states spend the money wisely? Historian John Jay Knox thought many of them did. But William Graham Sumner, a biographer of Jackson, wrote: "In one way or another these funds were squandered, or worse than squandered, since they served corruption and abuse."

The United States has a larger national debt than all other nations of the world combined—yet we continue to pay the debts of other nations! Published in the New York Daily News, and reprinted in the Congressional Record of August 13, 1957 (at the request of Senator George Malone), was the following laboriously worked out table showing the debts of the important nations of the world as translated into American dollars:

United States	\$280,800,000,000
Australia	2,930,000,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,378,000,000
Brazil	1,037,000,000
Burma	140,000,000
Canada	14,546,000,000
Chile	74,000,000
Columbia	281,000,000
Denmark	1,306,000,000
France	16,229,000,000
Germany	5,024,000,000
Greece	295,000,000
India	6,408,000,000
Israel	506,000,000
Italy	7,233,000,000
Japan	2,601,000,000
Mexico	300,000,000
Netherlands	5,423,000,000
Norway	1,726,000,000
Pakistan	681,000,000
Philippines	452,000,000
Portugal	486,000,000
Sweden	2,803,000,000
Thailand	353,000,000
Turkey	1,158,000,000
United Kingdom	74,200,000,000
Venezuela	10,000,000

IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION

By Russell Maguire

WITH this issue THE AMERICAN MERCURY celebrates its 34th year of devotion to what some writers call "the American Scene." Since the Mercury's birth, in 1924, our national scenery has been torn down by aliens and replaced so completely that only our senior citizens, today, have any memory of how we used to live and believe.

Many dishonest international schemes and warped ideologies have nearly destroyed our Republic. We should look back into our inherited American history before we get pushed or shoved beyond the point-of-no-return into a kind of life, and a kind of belief, totally foreign to us. To escape that warped life and military statism our God-fearing, courageous ancestors came here from Europe.

Soon men and women will be returning to Washington as our Senators and Representatives. They must stop, look and listen. Let us retrace our steps to the American way of life. Congress itself is guilty of many sinful acts of commission and omission.

Many of us have fallen into the trap of the State Socialist Planners

and Internationalists who have undermined the foundations of our Constitutional Government. The conspirators want us to look only at the captured White House or at the *unelected* Cabinet Secretary, or at the Directors of bureaucratic commissions or authorities they spread over Washington as our tyrants. Let us not be deceived, or turned aside from logic: It is still The Congress, voted into office by the sovereign people, that has the basic Constitutional responsibility for our liabilities as well as our assets. They remain in office only by our next vote and, meanwhile, they possess the real Constitutional responsibility for our national predicament, and for our international defeats.

It is only our Congress which has the power to confirm, or reject, candidates for a President's Cabinet or for the Federal judgeships. Congress must also pass on all those whom a President nominates; on the appointments of our military officers and on the officials and Ambassadors a President wants to send into our States or into other nations.

It is still our Congress that is empowered by the Constitution to impeach, for cause, any Federal official. On this they must act!

Congress has *our power* to make the *laws we want* for our Republic. Therefore, Congress can prevent any sabotage by any federal bureaucrat—or monetary group.

Under our Constitution this is a Republic of Law. *The law of Our Land is made, Constitutionally, only by Congress.* No decision of any "selected" Supreme Court becomes "The Law of Our Land"—except by Congressional approval.

Our real headaches started in 1913 when these related evil events took place:—The Marxist graduated income tax law was passed (16th Amendment) and the Federal Reserve Banking Act was misrepresented to the people and passed. (World Wars would have been impossible without it.)

Since that dark year it has been the Congress of the United States that has failed the people. Had our various Congresses not allowed these Crimes of our Century, there would have been no war and no atheistic Communist or Soviet threat in the world today.

Our Congress should have prevented the International Bankers from taking our tax money from us to send to Moscow. Congress and the unalert press of our country have made the Kremlin the stronghold of the Anti-Christ. *The*

provable record is that traitors within our country were and are a transmission belt to Moscow. They made it possible to build up Red Russia. They gave them our military and industrial secrets. They siphoned off our wealth. They misdirected our policies. It cost us our friends and made enemies for us throughout the world.

Selected spineless politicians have posed as statesmen. Under our Capitol's dome many compromises have been made with the Devil. God and country have been betrayed. Traitors have brought us into our present serious jeopardy. They have let this wonderful Republic be torn down from its pinnacle of world-wide respect. We were a great force for good. From our rightful strength as the Colossus of Christianity, we have been pulled down by manipulators of a Babylonian money system. Our society has been destroyed. We are plagued with an alien menace, daily working to divide us. Its plan is "*Disintegration.*"

Only an aroused and informed Congress can turn back this tide and get us to return to our beloved American Way of Life with real prosperity, free of threats and crises.

In 1958, Congress must eliminate the many poisons that have been deliberately injected into us as a nation. Congress must liquidate the Federal Reserve Act. Congress must administer our tariff prob-

lems, not delegate them to foreigners in Switzerland. Let's get out of the International Monetary Fund. We must cancel the Armed Forces Treaty Agreement.

SENATORS and Congressmen, as you take your seats in our Capitol, remember you are watched, now, by an angry and militant betrayed public. Our nation faces bankruptcy brought on by traitors. We have no more national time left for double-talk. Our Republic is in deadly peril from without and within. As a peaceful people, we have too often turned the other cheek. Some event, coming to us unexpectedly and unjustly, will make Americans rise up against you and others.

Pull us out of our 1958 predicament. It will be you, Senators and Congressmen, whom our children and grandchildren will then honor and memorialize—if you stand up and fight. If history and America's future opinions do not seem to you very important, remember this: *There are no angrier people in the world than Americans, once righteous wrath possesses us.*

The Devil has taken many men and women up to the top of his mountain and sought to sell them phony merchandise. But the devil has never yet won a permanent victory in America. God and the mighty, sovereign American people now make great demands. Will you or won't you heed them?



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WAKE UP, CITIZENS!

**Demand that the True Story of the U.S. Satellite, and How
The Soviet Was Able to Use it for a Communist Victory,
be Given You**

*MERCURY's Open Letter to The President of
the United States and to the American People:*

THE United States Government is presently under the influence of the most powerful, and crafty, subversive organization in history. As a result, none of our Government secrets are safe. Our vital secrets are relayed daily to the Soviet Union. We invest billions of our taxpayers' earnings in research and the results, no matter how vital to the life and death of this Republic, are in the hands of the Soviets almost immediately.

This is in accordance with Marx and other Marxian leaders, including those in our midst, who stated that the Capitalist Systems and Governments should be used to finance their own downfall.

This network of Super-Espionage allows the Kremlin to build quickly as a result, not of their own research or technological money expenditures, but as a result of *our* research and vast investments—and to obtain quickly devices which our best brains and research organizations have per-

fectured. When a stage of perfection is reached and successful tests made, these sinister subversive influences exert their pressure upon our Government in Washington—and even The Congress in part—by “Committee” delays to confuse and slow-up our own use of our invention. The results are, as recently experienced—when the Kremlin launched “its” satellite ahead of us. We had perfected a better satellite long ago through our own scientists and with our own money and industrial know-how.

One of the major leaks is through the supposedly super-secret CIA—it was involved in the research on our satellite and also in our “policy” committees and their decisions. The CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) has long been a source of intelligence for the Soviets. Some of its most secretive operators were placed in their key positions by the cabal of which Harry Dexter White—

Henry Morgenthau's assistant—was a director—in spite of the FBI's warnings. These people were one of the reasons the U.S. Army was not allowed to fire its satellite 15 months ago. They are, in turn, controlled by men who hate the brilliant German scientists we rescued from Soviet secret police and employed—for the safety of America rather than Communist Russia and Red China—in U.S. Army research centers.

With this background we urgently offer the following advice:

To the President: As a loyal American why not look around you, outside your Secretariat box, and within the White House at your own advisers. Reappraise the men who killed actions by "Committee" systems. Ask the FBI who these people are. The traitors in our midst have continuing sanctuary as long as their dossiers are not brought personally to the attention of the President. They are those same people, guided by those secret influences, who originally financed the Red Communist Revolution—that now has enslaved millions of people of both Europe

and Asia. They financed the Rosenbergs.

To the American People: Demand, and quickly, as your Congress is reassembling, a real investigation which will eliminate these subversive men's influences from all contact with our federal Government and its projects. Demand that their "friends" be eliminated from contacts with the White House staffs, from the Department of State, the CIA, the Bureau of the Budget and, especially, in the Atomic Energy Commission.

UNLESS this is done we will live to see the words of one of their leaders, before a Congressional Committee of 1950, come true. This man said, for the record, that he would live to see a "Collective America"; that we would be but a part of a World Government—whether we the people of the United States liked it or not! Remember, "No man can serve two masters" (Matthew 6:24). Let's get rid of all those who hold alliance to more than one temporal power.

SABOTAGE

Patriotic Americans know, though the details for security reasons can't be made public, that the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) must be placed exclusively in the hands of loyal native-born men. The fact is that our secrets are getting too quickly into the enemy hands of the Soviets. We are vulnerable, today, to a secret sabotage by which we may discover, some day, that none of our atomic weapons will explode if dropped on the Kremlin—with the Soviet aggressors knowing in advance this asset for atheistic Communism. Demand, at last, an Atomic Energy Commission of men with long—and known to the F.B.I.—records of adamant patriotism and loyalty to the People of the United States!

A New Type of Jailkeeper

by Falcon O. Baker



WHEN the people of Louisville, Kentucky, went to the polls to select a new mayor last fall, they picked the man with the best jail record in the city's long history. He is Bruce Hoblitzell, a bald, 70-year-old civic leader who as sheriff has devoted the last four years to bringing about revolutionary changes in the Jefferson County Jail at Louisville—changes which every citizen in every county in the country might well ponder.

Until 1953 Hoblitzell knew nothing about criminals or county jails. He was a successful real estate dealer and already a legend to the people of Louisville. Over the years he had headed a continuous array of civic organizations, but to most Louisvillians he was the man who

had rallied the entire community to the support of the 100-bed Kosair Crippled Children's Hospital. The carnival-picnic he had conducted for 18 years brought in up to \$200,000 annually. Every Sunday afternoon and often during the week he could be found with a pocket full of balloons, visiting with the children at the hospital.

Four years ago the Democratic organization in Louisville offered Hoblitzell the nomination for mayor. He refused. Neither the honor nor the salary interested him, and he was too busy to become a politician.

"Then how about a job that won't take so much time?" John Crimmins, the secretary urged. "The sheriff's office, perhaps."

Hoblitzell laughed at the suggestion. In Jefferson County, where law enforcement is left largely to the police, one of the sheriff's main responsibilities is the jail. "I've never ever been inside a jail," Hoblitzell protested. That afternoon, at Crimmins' suggestion, Hoblitzell went through the four floors of the 50-year-old stone-and-brick building.

The 350* inmates were confined in "walks"—15 two-bunk cells opening into a dark caged hallway which served as a daytime recreation area. Approximately one half of the men were awaiting trial on charges that ranged up to murder, and since the maximum sentence in Kentucky county jails is a year, some of them would be sentenced to long terms in federal or state prisons. The other half were actually serving time for offenses like drunkenness, disorderly conduct, assault and battery, shoplifting, attempted robbery, non-support of family. About 70 percent were repeaters.

"They just keep coming back," one guard explained, "until finally they get into serious trouble and land in prison."

FOR YEARS the grand jury's annual inspection report had decried the shameful physical conditions. Hoblitzell saw the reason. Garbage piles in each walk made the place a happy home for rats and

roaches. Two previous sheriffs had made some efforts to change conditions. However as late as 1952, the grand jury reported that the plumbing leaked, drains were stopped up, sheets and pillow cases were very dirty, and bunks were not ever made up. They suggested that the inmates be put to work with scrubbing brushes. Sitting there in idleness amidst such conditions their bitterness against society mushroomed.

Outside the building, Hoblitzell announced: "I'm a candidate for sheriff."

Hoblitzell won easily, and after the election his first task was to decide just what his job really was. Being soft with criminals wasn't the idea. But the disgrace and hardship of being locked in jail were in themselves sufficient punishment without adding pig-sty conditions. "My job," Hoblitzell declared firmly, "is to help restore the lawbreaker's faith in society and in himself."

Civic leaders gloomily pointed out that money wasn't available for such good intentions. The jail budget allows \$1.29 per inmate a day. This not only must cover food, clothing, laundry and medical care, but all other expenses—salaries for guards and staff, uniforms, general supplies, and utilities and heat. "You'll do well," an attorney advised, "just to keep them from escaping or starving."

Bruce Hoblitzell, however, hadn't become sheriff just to be

* Now, with the city workhouse and a juvenile division added, about 650.

manager of a third-rate boarding house. "At the very least," he said, "we can show an embittered man that someone cares what happens to him, that society hasn't written him off."

Back in the walks he talked with the men. "There's no need to belly-ache about your sentence. We can't change that now. But no law says you *have* to live in a pig pen. Let's get this place cleaned up."

Men who had been sitting in idleness volunteered for work. First, the jail was thoroughly scrubbed. The walls were painted white and pale aqua, permitting light to reflect into the dark cells. Ragged mattresses were reworked; antiquated plumbing repaired. Cleaning became a daily routine.

Next Hoblitzell called in the Health Department to survey the prisoners' needs. Medical clinics were expanded to include dentistry. Chest X-rays as well as blood tests were made of each arrival. Tubercular suspects (ten times more prevalent among the inmates than among the general population) were segregated. Activity in the gymnasium was stepped up—boxing, wrestling, basketball, ping-pong, calisthenics—so there was physical exercise for everyone. A former restaurant operator was placed in charge of the kitchen, and the jail doctor was instructed to check each day's menu.

In 1956 the Auxiliary of the Kentucky Medical Society gave to

Hoblitzell its first health citation for "his humanitarian efforts in the field of health."

IMPROVING the jail's physical condition, Hoblitzell realized, was merely cracking the crust of the men's troubles. He wrote letters to penal authorities and visited jails and federal and state prisons throughout the country, seeking some program for moral rehabilitation. Spectacular efforts were being attempted in many federal and state prisons. But county jail inmates seemed to be forgotten men.

It didn't make sense to Hoblitzell to wait until a law-violator committed a crime serious enough for a prison sentence before becoming concerned about him. Rehabilitation should start at the county jail level.

He called in the Reverend Frank Taafel who, as chaplain of the Veterans' Hospital in Louisville, had organized an effective counseling service for the patients. Taafel agreed to serve as coordinator of a civic-religious advisory committee, along with a Catholic priest, a Jewish Rabbi and a Negro Methodist minister. The committee selected about 30 religious leaders—all of whom had either counselor training or years of practical experience—to be on call without pay 24 hours a day to work with the inmates who request help.

Most problems exist in the field of family relations. Frequently a

wife feels that a husband in jail is the final disgrace and plans a divorce. The counselor visits her. He points out that divorce could be the final blow, making rehabilitation practically impossible. The offer of help often gives the wife renewed hope, and she becomes an ally in helping her husband solve his problems. Occasionally the committee feels that further imprisonment would do more harm than good. The judges have invariably cooperated. The last month of one ex-GI's sentence, for example, was suspended so that he could enter college before the time limit expired under the GI bill.

No one is forced to accept counseling, but in the first 3½ years, 349 received what is classified as major counseling with follow-up whenever possible. Of these, only 49 have since been returned to jail.

While the counselors reach only those requesting help, Hoblitzell himself daily touched the lives of all. As I walked through the jail with him, we made slow progress. Continually he stopped for a friendly word. Hoblitzell is a husky man, a boxer in his youth, and there's no hint of a professional do-gooder in his language.

New arrivals are greeted by a large poster which says, "You aren't a Forgotten Man Here." The message concludes: "If at any time you have something of importance to talk over, do not hesitate to call the Sheriff. He will come." The

men do call, but as one prisoner explained: "You'd better not get the boss up here for any foolishness. He'll chew your guts out, and not with any Sunday school words. But if you really need help, he will really go to bat."

As in most jails, many of the inmates were chronic drunks nearly all of them repeaters. Hoblitzell tried rounding up these men at intervals for lectures by doctors, social workers, ministers and psychiatrists. The program flopped miserably until the sheriff turned to a missionary-minded member of Alcoholics Anonymous for help. Hilary S....., a volunteer AA worker, formerly a successful insurance broker, became a full time deputy to conduct classes for alcoholics.

EVERY Monday from three to ten men, on Hilary's invitation, voluntarily begin the six-day course. The class members are lodged in a dormitory cell together. Here a man lives with the miseries of other alcoholics, night and day—dramatizing the depths of his own plight. The most effective device in the course has been the discussions each morning led by a different member of AA. During the week of my visit, there was a banker, an auto mechanic, a salesman, an elevator operator, a cab driver and an attorney. Although details of their downfall varied, each story had one thing in common. Each visitor, as well as Hilary himself,

had once been a drunken inmate of that *very same jail*. Now, with the help of AA, all had regained respectability. The cumulative effect of the six well-dressed, healthy visitors is a convincing demonstration of what AA membership can mean. Hope replaces despair.

DEALING WITH an illness for which even the most expensive treatments produce discouraging statistics, Hilary's success has been startling. Of the 600 men who have attended the classes during the past three years, less than 30 percent have been returned to jail. Hilary does not claim that the remaining 70 percent have been rehabilitated. Some have merely avoided further trouble with the law. But the best measure of success is the participation in AA activities by the men after release. AA membership lists are confidential, but the indications are that over half of Hilary's graduates keep in touch. At a recent meeting of one of Louisville's 20 AA units, Hilary counted 19 of "his boys."

Idleness has been replaced by a many-sided program of purposeful activity: a library (the American Legion answered an appeal with 1500 books), amateur talent shows, a jail newspaper written mostly by the inmates, athletic tournaments, a jail truck farm and volunteer outside work details which take over many janitorial and maintenance duties at hospitals, parks, ceme-

teries and two juvenile retention homes. Calculated at the minimum wage, the \$467,000 of free labor furnished the city and county for the last 3½ years more than covered the cost of operating the jail for the last year.

Hoblitzell's most unusual innovation is his jail school. When he proposed the idea, educational and penal authorities were skeptical.

"You've got complete illiterates and college graduates," they pointed out, "teen-agers and decrepit old men. What can a school accomplish in the short time these men are in jail?"

Maybe not much, Hoblitzell agreed. But that little might be the boost needed to turn the tide in a man's life.

He requested the University of Louisville to recommend a student who, for a little money and a big challenge, would organize the unorthodox school. Eugene Whitney, a graduate student in biology, took the job fitting the school hours to his own schedule. When he left the university, Harold Haller, a pre-med student, took over and is doing admirably.

Although there's no compulsion, an average of 35 students from 25 to 40 years old are enrolled. Night classes are offered for those on daytime work details. Qualified prisoners, when available, help with the teaching. Boys who refuse to be pushed respond hungrily to encouragement. Nineteen-year-old

"Spike," with three previous juvenile arrests on his record, made good progress in class. When released, he enrolled—as did eight others last year—in the city's high school night classes. Two enrolled in college. "The most satisfying accomplishment," Whitney told me, "has been to show these boys who have lost faith in themselves that they are still capable of learning and of self-improvement."

For many inmates vocational training has more appeal and value than academic education. The jail offers numerous opportunities—the kitchen, laundry, building maintenance, commissary. A basement workshop provides facilities for learning carpentry, plumbing and metalwork.

HOBLOITZELL realized that in a jobless world, the good intentions of his boys would quickly wither. Consequently he has established the city's most unusual employment bureau. It required a job of salesmanship. He had to convince industrial and business leaders that the civic importance of rehabilitation outweighed the risk of hiring men who had a record

of any kind. Hoblitzell is realistic. Many inmates can be placed only in jobs involving no trust. But for those whose actions indicate sincerity, both he and Chief Deputy Jimmy Dell Lovell, who is in charge of the placement bureau, will go to endless effort. Of 500 former inmates placed in jobs during the past 3½ years, a few have been fired for incompetence and others have arbitrarily quit. But *not one* has violated Hoblitzell's trust by any type of dishonesty with the employer.

Hoblitzell's accomplishments have received wide recognition, and one of his most enthusiastic supporters is Roy Casey, President of the National Jail Association. "I have visited the Jefferson County Jail and met Hoblitzell," he says. "His success is all the more remarkable in view of the many obstacles which the physical plant and inadequate facilities of his jail presented."

A mother with three children put it another way when she thanked Hoblitzell for all the jail had done for her husband. "Every night I thank God," she said, "that this is a jail with a heart."

The law against bigamy was probably passed to protect the men who are unable to protect themselves.

This Is What They Said

► “Under ordinary circumstances the efforts of a small, infinitesimal fraction of society to brain-wash the overwhelming majority of its citizens or build insane asylums for them would be incredible and fantastically funny. But these are not ordinary circumstances nor ordinary times. We are in the age of Great Delusions—when black appears white, and white appears black—when the sane are made to appear insane and the insane act as the world’s psychiatrists . . .”—Former Senator Jack Tenney of California, *a militant Christian patriot who directed the official investigation of the Communist conspiracy in California.*

► I think the right to work in our country is just as sacred as the right to vote and the right to a jury trial. I don’t believe any organization in our country should be vested with the right and the power to say to an American: “You shall not work unless you join my organization.” That to me is the very antithesis of liberty as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States.—Senator Frank Lausche, Democrat, Ohio

► “Rightist” groups are important because they represent ten million militant but disunited idealists who are determined to combat and destroy the subversive twins, Marxist-liberalism and internationalism.—Liberty & Property Magazine, San Francisco 1, California.

► Great thoughts, like great deeds, need no trumpet.—Russell Maguire

► If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.—John Adams Dix (1861)

► The United States has never lost a war nor won a conference.—Will Rogers

► Usury is eating at the vitals of our nation.—Wick Vennard, Houston, Texas

► Our threat is from the insidious forces working from “within” which have so drastically altered the character of our free institutions.—General Douglas MacArthur

- ▶ Just remember that the Constitution is *your* business.—Clarence Manion
- ▶ The deliberately throwing away of victory after World War II is confirmed by the whole list of “stupidities” since VJ day. And these stupidities are still going on. Some one is still directing the sell-out.—Bishop Cuthbert O’Gara
- ▶ If our representatives only made mistakes, *they would sometimes make one in our favor*.—James V. Forrestal, Former Secretary of Defense
- ▶ The communists want us to be drowned in an ocean of worthless currency. The privately owned Federal Reserve System (created by Paul Moritz Warburg, agent for the Rothschilds) stands ready to create that ocean.—Major George Racey Jordan
- ▶ Hoffa isn’t the only villain in the Big Labor story. There is also Walter P. Reuther—Reuther is more dangerous by far, we believe, than a Beck’s or a Hoffa’s misuse of union money.”—Daily News, October 12, 1957
- ▶ Our sons backed America—will America back our sons?—Capt. Eugene R. Guild, Ret., United States Army
- ▶ According to Norman Thomas, “The United States is making greater strides towards socialism under Eisenhower than even under Roosevelt.” . . . Government is always and inevitably an enemy of individual freedom. It seems rather strange that it was Woodrow Wilson, who more than any other one man started this nation on its present road towards totalitarianism, who also said that the history of human liberty is a history of the limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it. But Wilson could have boasted, as did Charles II of England, that he said only wise things even though he did only foolish ones.—Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., Boston.
- ▶ The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both congresses and courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution.—Abraham Lincoln

June 1956, our supreme Court held that the convictions by military courts of two American wives, charged with murdering their husbands, and the life sentences passed were Constitutional. This June, one year later, the same Supreme Court overruled itself and declared those trials unconstitutional. The facts, the Constitution, and the law were unchanged. Thus a 5-3 decision, upholding the constitutionality of the sentences became a 6-2 decision in June 1957, in the opposite direction.

RUDOLF HESS: *Prisoner of the "Peace"*

By Holger Möllman-Palmgren

Stockholm, Sweden

SIXTEEN YEARS have passed by since the day when Rudolf Hess, with unparalleled courage and in full knowledge of the risks, went to meet his fate in a last desperate endeavour to save the peace of Europe and ward off the victory of communism. Eleven years have passed since he received before the court of Nuremberg the judgment of his bitter enemies—without any regard to the historically unique action he had tried to perform.

Rudolf Hess now, as a prisoner of the peace, waits behind prison walls for the day when the world at last will wake up to an understanding of the great moral worth and the real purpose of the feat which, on the 10th of May 1941, caused his name to be known throughout the world.

Hess was the deputy and the closest confidant of Hitler. In the late spring of 1941 he knew the plan of the German Führer to break with Moscow and attack the Soviet Union, whose menace to the western world he well knew. For a year he had pondered on means of escape to put an end to the enmity between England and Germany—France being already

knocked out since the summer of 1940—and had finally come to the conclusion that nothing but an absolutely uncompromising personal stake of a responsible German statesman in the highest position could offer any chance to ward off the course of fate. Hess thus made up his mind to take this task upon himself, and he did it solely upon his own initiative and his own responsibility. He resolved to fly to Scotland for talks with the British Government, alone—without the permission of Hitler; indeed Hitler and the government of the Reich were to be totally ignorant of his plan.

After methodical secret preparations—so secret in fact that not even his beloved wife nor his son had the slightest knowledge of his intentions—Rudolf Hess on the 10th of May, 1941, took his place in a Messerschmidt hunting plane, specially prepared and outfitted for the feat. Thanks to his very great skill as a flyer, and also to good luck, he succeeded in reaching his destination, Scotland, where he jumped in parachute into the immediate vicinity of the castle, where his old friend, the British

General Sir Ian Hamilton, was living. He was the one man, who, Hess hoped, could act as his intermediary and spokesman with the government of London.

Hess was immediately interned in England as a prisoner of state without any chance to lay his fears of a communist war victory before the London government.

For five years Hess then remained isolated in a British prison. After the end of the war he was brought by aeroplane back to Germany—to the prison for war-criminals in Nuremberg.

Here in 1946 he was to receive his judgment: imprisonment for life in Spandau. That was the end, many wished, of the man who was possessed by the thought of making possible a British-German peace and thereby hindering the development of the war into a world war, won by the Communists.

Rudolf Hess had decided to sacrifice his life, his honour, his family, his position as the deputy and closest confidant of Hitler—everything which was of weight and great value to him.

THE victorious powers' treatment of Rudolf Hess was *the most abominable judiciary crime of our time*. If there really were a world-conscience, or at least a conscience common to the peoples of the West, it would be unthinkable that a man of Hess's character should up to this day, twelve years after the end of the world war, be kept a prisoner, still misunderstood and forgotten by the world. Every talk of Hess's "mental disease" or abnormality has been definitely disproved. Rudolf Hess is, in fact, still a man of supreme clearness of mind and of exceptional willpower. That his exploit brought forth no fruit of any kind was not due to any shortcoming of the man who performed it but solely to the blind hatred of the enemy milieu.

Rudolf Hess has not been crushed by the hard blows of an unkind fate. He has courage, tranquillity and complete mastery of mind. Sooner or later the day will come, when his name will be put down in the books of history as one of the most fascinating although most tragic in our time.

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THE BOOK SHELF

The Lady Has a Message . . .

By Richard McLaughlin

ATLAS SHRUGGED. By Ayn Rand. Random House, New York. 1168 pp. \$6.95.

A POLEMIC against these unhappy times of shrinking personal liberty, bureaucratic mumbo-jumbo and collectivist socio-political theory, to say nothing of the menace of the welfare state, is very much needed; in fact, it has been long overdue. Yet it rather staggers one to find one's prayer answered in the form of such a leviathan as "Atlas Shrugged," a novel which—there is no getting away from it—often shouts at the top of its lungs.

Still, it might not be heard otherwise. And it is paramount that we listen to what Miss Rand has to say; for she is against government controls, against the evil negating forces which slow up the "world's motor" (which is the ego, or, as Miss Rand prefers to say, the "And I mean it" in the brain of every voluntarily productive and creative individual). She believes that the mind is the only agent of escape from an age of conformity. Indeed, she is convinced that reason is an effective agent even against the "hidden persuaders." This last bit of intelligence should win her many readers who might otherwise

have been discouraged by her book's stupendous length.

Miss Rand already endeavored to explain some of her dissatisfaction with the irrationality of these times in "The Fountainhead," a best-seller of a decade ago. In the present work she is answering the many questions her readers asked pertaining to the wider application of her ideas expounded in that earlier volume. Here again she reveals that her forte is melodrama. This time her flair for inventive incident and exciting, suspenseful plot enables her to dress up her political parable in the guise of science fiction. But for those who would seek deeper meanings, other levels, Miss Rand has provided for them too. Her Horatio Alger-Superman tale of derring-do can be read as a philosophical whodunit, or as a somewhat diffuse dialogue on Aristotelian logic and ethics. Best of all, it can be taken as a fervent testament of the author's personal philosophy. (Or should it be philosophies?).

Miss Rand refers to her writing as "romantic realism." By this I gather she means that her characters are drawn larger than life but move in a modern realistic setting. It is just another way of saying her people are allegorical figures; they serve as spokesmen, for and against, her major social

and moral arguments. Unfortunately, they have about as much animation or dimension as figures in a Byzantine mosaic.

In line with science fiction, Miss Rand takes the reader into the not too implausible future—an America of tomorrow in which humanity is divided into two classes, the looters and the non-looters. The looters, as to be expected, are the political theorists and modern politicians whose doctrine is “the greatest good for the greatest number” at the price of individual freedom. Apparently asking herself what would happen if the tables were turned, if the most creative and productive were to go on strike, the author has come up with a provocative answer.

Her story is about a man who set out to stop the motor of the world—and succeeded. John Galt, inventor, visionary and self-appointed messiah, invents a new motor in which static electricity can be transformed into cheap and abundant power. However, he decides not to disclose the nature of his secret until he deems mankind ready for it. Meanwhile he carries on a crusade, urging all other creative individuals around him to lay down their tools—to stop using their brains for society. He encounters resistance from those who need him most; among these are an attractive woman executive, Dagny Taggart, who runs the Taggart Transcontinental Railroad, Hank Rearden, a steel man who has developed a new alloy which is tougher and lighter than steel, and Francisco d’Anconia, dissolute playboy and copper king, who blows up “all the copper mines in the world.” But even-

tually John Galt gets his message across and the creative brains go underground. With the “looters” left in control everything soon collapses—industries, transportation systems, etc. The looters are forced to abdicate and the non-looters are left free to restore the United States Constitution. A single clause is added to the Fifth Amendment: “Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of production and trade.” The fade-out shows John Galt with his hand raised, tracing in space “the sign of the dollar.”

Miss Rand’s didactic novel perhaps suffers most from long-windedness. Some of the lengthier speeches should have been cut. The sixty pages, near the back of the book, during which John Galt delivers a harangue against the sundry foes of “reason”—the Omnipotent God, “Original Sin,” mysticism, and the bugaboos of the unconscious, read more like an exercise in nihilism than a defense of causality. This tirade should have been dispensed with altogether. Miss Rand already established through the action of her tale that our “inalienable rights” are in jeopardy. Moreover, what she has let John Galt overlook is that we can follow reason within the limits of reason, but we must not try to make a faith out of reason itself. It shouldn’t, therefore, surprise this reviewer if Miss Rand were accused by some readers of veering closer to Nietzsche than to Aristotle, with whom she says she has few disagreements.

Since she is first and foremost a skillful polemicist, it may be asking too much to expect Miss Rand to have a literary style. As a novelist she reveals a mundane, rather than

Olympian view of life. True, Pascal called man "a thinking reed," but he also said, "ordinary men place the good in fortune and external goods"; and Miss Rand is concerned here with ordinary men, struggling to keep their place in the sun against unjust political and economic maulers.

If "Atlas Shrugged" is no literary

giant, neither was "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which did more to stir a nation to action than all the abolitionists ranting in a body. Harriet Beecher Stowe was a lady of purpose and achieved concrete results from her pamphleteering. Miss Rand is no less strong-minded and certainly no less dedicated to her cause.

GLAMORIZING DYLAN THOMAS

Part I

DYLAN THOMAS IN AMERICA. By John Malcolm Brinnin. Compass Books, The Viking Press, New York. 304 pp. \$1.45.

DYLAN THOMAS was a coterie poet—perhaps the most extraordinary of our times. His place in literature remains to be evaluated. He wrote in a curious fractured English, full of the imagery and pixiness of his native Wales. Startling flashes of sheer liveliness break out excitedly in the long stretches of his uneven verse. There was greatness and there was tedium in the man.

He is not an easy poet to read. His rhyming is irregular—in one of his poems, 46 lines intervene between the rhymed words. His rhythms were tortured: his subjects obscure. And yet he attracted to himself the most enthusiastic claque of idolators of any contemporary poet. Dead four years, he has already become a romantic legend.

When we look for the sources of his strange *reclame*, they are easy to

find. First, Dylan was on the "right" side ideologically. Without being an avowed communist, he identified himself with all the causes which are dear to the left intellectual. He journeyed to Prague on a Soviet government grant to attend a writers' "peace" congress. All the log-rollers of the left and the near-left hailed him as their own.

Beyond that he was a character. How much deliberate posing and how much genuine eccentricity was behind his strange performance in America during the years 1950-53 will remain a moot question. Certainly he was an alcoholic in an advanced stage—he died of alcoholism. He was also a man desperately unhappy in his married life. His wife, if we are to believe Mr. Brinnin, was a shrew and a schizoid. He found solace in self-ruination, and in alcoholic and sexual excess. At the end this had become a compulsive substitute for creative work.

Like so many other disorganized personalities, Thomas had a rare gift for friendship. Friends and hangers-on clustered around him, and supplied

an entourage in his neurotic rounds of the taverns and the literary parties of New York. Most loyal of these was John Malcolm Brinnin, himself a poet and Thomas's manager on his four reading tours of the United States.

Brinnin has now written the story of those final Thomas years in a book which is compellingly interesting. It is the story of human disintegration: it is also the story of the boozy, back-biting literary society of contemporary New York into which the Welsh bard was plunged. It is a portrait gallery of egghead America. Thomas jarred upon this society but he fascinated it as a new sort of primitive.

Few readers who care for writers and writing can put down this moving book until they have read it from cover to cover. It is not the story of Thomas the poet, but of Thomas, the doomed and tortured human being. As such it will be read long after his uneven verse has been dropped from anthologies.—HAROLD LORD VARNEY

Part II

LEFTOVER LIFE TO KILL. By Caitlin Thomas. Atlantic-Little, Brown. 262 pp. \$4.50.

IF YOU are a genius it is permissible to share the agonies and torments of your mind. If you are not, you do the world a favor by suffering in silence. I for one have tremendous personal sympathy with Caitlin Thomas as a woman, but a book is not a confessional and in this case one cannot help but feel it should never have been written. Dylanesque in feeling, it is not Dylan and only he could have

gotten away with the literary confusions it manifests. The book is simply not readable. It charges back and forth like an angry bull—roaring, moaning, begging, agonizing—but all in a private, incommunicable hell.

The furor over Thomas is more than understandable. An exciting poet to start with, his personality was electric. During the short months he spent in the United States he made devoted friends and fierce enemies. His scathing comments at college campuses, in society homes and at parties given in his honor all contributed to the Dylan Thomas legend. A legend filled with controversy and as yet not complete.

The Dylan Thomas revival is going full force in America now. At the present time in New York two shows are being devoted to him. *Under Milk Wood*, a play for voices that was written for the BBC shortly before he died, and *A Boy Growing Up*, an entertainment composed of some of his stories, read by Emlyn Williams. Add to this the release of his widow's book and the volume by Brinnin, *Dylan Thomas in America*, and you have a somewhat impressive compendium on Dylan Thomas. It is unfortunate that what might have been the most significant contribution is in actuality the weakest. Caitlin Thomas has told us less about Dylan than about herself. Although she may be a fascinating woman in her own right, the book would have been far more successful if she had not strayed from her subject. Garbled, violent, shattering—her confessions are frightening, sometimes illuminating, but always too personal.

If you are interested in the auto-

biography of Caitlin Thomas, wife of Dylan Thomas, you may enjoy the book.—NINA N. KANN

Mental Health—Plaything for Politicians

By Edward Hunter

MENTAL ROBOTS. By Lewis A. Alesen. Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho. 1957. 107 pp. \$1.50.

NOTHING is more important than mental health, with a small "m" and a small "h." Nothing can be more dangerous and sinister than Mental Health with a capital "M" and a capital "H," that makes a slogan out of it, around which crackpots and intriguers can dance together as around a Maypole. That is what Dr. Lewis A. Alesen is writing about in his "Mental Robots." He has professional qualifications that give particular point to his alarm.

He charges that certain elements wish to use our mental health problems as a screen behind which to exercise political controls. Communist infiltration into the most innocent of movements has been so exhaustively proven that such an accusation by an informed source warrants serious attention. Those who are worried about the mental crackups caused by the strains of our highly mechanized civilization should be the first to guard against mistaken or subversive exploitation of that situation.

Mental Health (in capital letters) is made-to-order for those who have

made a cult out of conformism and the committee (little group) system, contrary to American needs and tradition. A person nowadays who doesn't conform is told he is anti-social and should go to a psychiatrist to be cured. That is a totalitarian tactic. That, too, is the outcome of the salesman's the-customer-is-always-right approach, carried over into ordinary life, and makes us callous to evil and evade responsibility. Of course the Reds make use of that vulnerability. But it is our job to prevent it, so that no captured young American, as happened in Korea, ever again willingly parrots Red lies over the radio because that's the environment in which he finds himself, and he has been brought up to feel that being "anti-social" is the worst of all crimes, worse than deceit or treason.

Dr. Alesen, in his alarm, which has a sound basis, brings in a number of other matters such as fluoridation and the income tax. Our safeguard is fundamentally the way we bring up our youth. A plotter can use semantics to twist anything. Only by teaching a specific way of life can we give our people the judgment to spot conniving and the courage to fight it, even if it "doesn't pay." That is where we have been amiss in our "practical" lives.

Dr. Alesen has provided evidence that proponents of a collective philosophy have seen in mental health a channel through which slyly to put across "re-education" and incarceration—brainwashing. The opportunity to railroad someone to a mental institution because he or she is a political opponent is too big a temptation for us not to plug up any possible

recourse to it. Dr. Alesen's findings indicate that we have not sufficiently done so. That does not mean to wash our hands of the problem of mental stability, but to rid it of extraneous issues that would create more, not less crackpots.

Why this dainty public relations label, Mental Health, anyway? Each such new term tends to over-simplify a serious matter, and make it easier to exploit for deceitful ends. Let's stick to the English language as much as we can without headline doctoring of it.

The logical procedure would be to leave this problem to the doctors, only unfortunately there has been important communist infiltration in the medical fields, so that the ordinary citizen has no alternative but to inform himself on the basic issues involved, and to pass judgment according to his convictions.

If he hasn't any convictions, then we are in a sorry way! That would appear to be the first of our considerations.

Slanted for Hollywood

THE FLOWER DRUM SONG by C. Y. Lee. Farrar, Strauss & Cudahy, New York. 244 pp. \$3.50.

THIS first novel by C. Y. Lee, was first written as a play some ten years ago at Yale University. The locale was Hunan, the author's native province in Central China. Mr. Lee, city editor of *Young China*, a Chinese language newspaper in San Francisco, now has expanded it into a novel,

added a handful of nebulous characters, shifted the scene to the western shores and here you have a story of what is supposed to be life in San Francisco's Chinatown today.

The principal characters are Old Master Wang, an elderly scholar and a refugee from China, his two sons, Wang Ta—Number One Son, Wang San—Number Three Son (what's happened to Number Two we never know) and Madame Tang, the old man's westernized sister-in-law and a busybody. Indomitable and proud, Old Master Wang is a man of habits. He dislikes western food, western clothes and western furnishings. He distrusts western medicine and western banks. Money, in his opinion, was like one's wife; he just couldn't let a stranger touch it. He smokes his water-pipe, drinks his endless cups of fragrant Chinese tea and ginseng soup, a tonic, reads the four leading Chinese newspapers (not for their news coverage but for their political dissent), and enjoys his daily walk on Grant Avenue, main street of San Francisco's Chinatown.

But his two sons, after four years in California, have adopted many American ways. Thirteen year old Wang San acts like a cowboy and talks like the characters in a Mickey Spillane movie. And when 28-year-old Wang Ta fails to find suitable employment, he works as a dishwasher at Fisherman's Wharf, a sign of his economic independence.

Wang Ta's problem is love. There is Linda Tung, a sexy Chinese dame who acts like the heroine of a dime novel. Next comes Helen Chao, a 41-year-old seamstress whose face is pockmarked. But Helen is an excel-

lent cook and one night succeeds in seducing Wang Ta with the aid of tiger-bone wine. Then comes May Li, the 16-year-old daughter of a cook from Peking who could sing the Flower Drum Song. Once again love is in bloom.

Such is the plot of the novel. To keep this flimsy tale going, the author throws in some gun-play—in place of tong war no doubt—a suicide, and some old-fashioned match-making which almost turns the story into a farce.

Yet despite its preposterous cast of characters and the melodramatic over-tone toward the end of the book, Old Master Wang emerges as something real and warmly human. A Chinatown editor, Mr. Lee has every regard for the popular taste and he writes with no omission of slang and sex in an impassionate narrative style. Mr. Lee had beaten the drum, but where is the flower song?—CHEN MEI

THERE GOES THE MIDDLE EAST. By Alfred M. Lilienthal. The Devin-Adair Company, New York, 1957. 300 pp., \$4.00.

MR. LILIENTHAL'S book "There Goes The Middle East" gives the clearest picture we have had to date of the shillyshallying done by the United States Government on the Middle Eastern policy. Much of this policy, according to the book, was influenced and promoted by the Zionist organizations in this country. America's concern for her vast oil holdings and her interest in the wel-

fare of the Arab people seem to have been pushed aside in favor of the interests of Israel. Lilienthal describes a recent senatorial election in this country:

"Attorney General Javits and Mayor Wagner each tried to outbid the other as to who would do more for Israel; they conducted their campaign more as if they were candidates for the Israeli Knesset than for the United States Senate."

Mr. Lilienthal discusses the threat of Russia's influence in the Arab World and reveals that the Israeli, too, may come under that influence because of their active Communist party and their little publicized, but verified, arms deal with Czechoslovakia in 1948. In speaking of the Egyptian arms deal with the Communists, he gives the facts about the hesitation of the United States Government and Egypt's final acceptance of the Red offer.

One of the most enlightening chapters concerns the slanting of information from the Arab world in our daily papers. The author says Zionist pressure on our press, radio and television has proved to be quite successful in its bid for sympathy.

The book gives many reasons for the turn of Egypt and other Arab countries to the Russians. It discusses the Aswan Dam offer and its subsequent withdrawal. The problem of the Arab refugees, uppermost in the minds of the Arabs, is also given as a cause of Red influence.

Mr. Lilienthal's extensive coverage of one of the most explosive situations of modern day does a great service for the American people and gives us much to consider. —M. B.

THE COLLEGE FORUM

Where on earth is, what has happened to, the so-called rebelliousness of youth, especially in our colleges? On the whole, throughout the classrooms of a thousand American campuses, the college youth of today are willing to accept almost without question, abide by, and militantly support, the most deadly intellectual conformity that has ever been imposed on similar numbers of men and women of similar intelligence and opportunity. And the fact that the stale blanket of collectivist doctrine is conspicuously labeled "revolutionary," while it is being spread blindingly over their minds, is no justification for their meek acquiescence. The dwellers in our colleges and universities for centuries past have always been, or have been supposed to be, independent, curious, skeptical, courageous seekers after truth; not indifferent mental softies, herded like a bunch of sheep into a corral of conformity just by the trick of putting a false sign on the gate.—ROBERT H. WELCH, JR., Boston

As our readers know the AMERICAN MERCURY is much concerned with the future of the United States, a future which rests upon the youth of today and tomorrow. Consequently the

Mercury has followed the activities of students and faculties at colleges all over America with keen interest.

At the recent National Student Association Convention at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Buell Gallagher the President of the City College of New York, made some very interesting comments on the activities of students at his college: "Undergraduates today," President Gallagher said, "are just about what they were when I entered college in 1921. . . . Books and monographs were written about us, characterizing us as selfish, conceited, conforming lemmings. . . . Yet there were idealists among us. Idealists found themselves caught up in a series of unpopular causes. They were pacifists who took the Oxford oath never again to fight for King and Country or who joined the Fellowship of Reconciliation. . . . The little band of idealists, moved by compassion or indignation or intellectual insight, developed a social conscience. They refused to conform, and generally got into trouble. . . . Many were bitter, most were disillusioned. Cynicism grew. . . . With the retreat of the bold and the idealistic from the social scene a vacuum was left. Into that vacuum moved a new group. They seemed to wear the same bright face of idealism, used the same clichés and slogans, declared that they espoused the same objectives. But behind that façade there

was new mettle. This new breed of rebels were the harbingers of that 'New Class' about which Milovan Djilas has just written. They are not concerned first and foremost with the basic ethical questions, with matters of human dignity and human rights and human welfare; they *use* these altruistic concerns only as instruments for manipulating social forces in order to seize power for themselves. If successful, they emerge in control of a movement; if unsuccessful, in taking over, they try to wreck the movement.

". . . And usually the idealist didn't know what was happening to him. He looked on in bewilderment, unable to accept the doctrine that the end justifies the means, unready to organize his counteroffensive, clinging stubbornly to the democratic faith and due process. . . . Many of the idealists retreated from the scene of struggle . . . some of them sold out their former ideals and became themselves disciples of the gospel ideologies of power, giving their allegiance to the newly arrived forces of world subversion.

". . . Let me now move the discussion even closer to the personal and the specific. Let's turn to City College of New York. City College is much like any other American institution of higher education, as far as the analyses of tonight are concerned. Here, too, there is constant danger that the idealists will retreat and leave a power vacuum to be occupied by the cynics—or that they will innocently be used by the manipulators—and that the great masses of the student body and faculty will refuse to get involved at all.

"It is inherent in the nature of idealism that there are frequent disagreements among idealists as to what is wise policy and sound procedure. The cynics are quick to take advantage of this situation. Thus it came about last spring at City College that the idealists by a very narrow margin succeeded in averting a commitment to send official delegates from one of our four student governments to the Moscow Youth Festival. Fortunately, it was too soon after November in Hungary for the cynics to win enough idealists to an innocent support of their efforts to make City College a tail for the Communist's propaganda kite. As one member of the college, I had argued that competent and objective individuals ought to travel in Russia and other countries, and (indeed) had assisted one City College person in making such a trip this summer. I had also argued that the Moscow Youth Festival was not a proper object for *official* delegation support. Against this background, the issue of whether to send an accredited delegate to the Moscow Festival had to be decided; when the chips were down, not enough idealists were taken in by the cynics. So only one self-appointed 'delegate' went to Moscow as the world's press camera clicked. . . ."

The student from City College was the one in Moscow who, before the cameras of the world, dramatically "symbolized" an American homage to the men of the Kremlin—by dipping the American flag he carried in salute and homage to Khrushchev!

"The American flag *is to be dipped to no one*, not even the President of the United States, precisely because

it is the symbol of *our national sovereignty*, and in a democracy this means *the sovereignty of the people*, yours and mine.

"It is an important Communist victory when an American dips the symbol of our national sovereignty to a Soviet dictator. While such symbolism may seem to be merely "poor taste" to some College undergraduates it is a symbol of vast political and photographic importance to the less sophisticated peoples of Russia, Asia and Africa. . . .

"As an American (and CCNY student) Mr. Rosen was free to attend the Soviet-sponsored festival. I made that clear last Spring. But let no one pretend that, in the minds of millions of newspaper readers, he was doing anything except *supporting* the Soviet propaganda effort when he dipped the American flag in Moscow. . . ."

The "liberals" at CCNY represent an insignificant minority of the students, we are told. We can only hope, therefore, that the majority of CCNY undergraduates will *choose* to have their representatives administer the student press, and student government, in the very near future—instead of leaving undergraduate fortunes, or misfortunes to the shrivelling minority.—Ed.

Sir: As a student at the College of William and Mary—and as a member of its Debating Team and of the World News Staff of the *Flat Hat* (school newspaper)—I believe that conservatives, as opposed to liberals, represent the vast majority of our undergraduates.

The idea that campus political

thought is dominated by "liberals" and by groups we consider to be working against the best interests of our country is, I think, a mistaken idea. It is our aim as conservatives to preserve the traditions and the heritage of our fathers under the free and sovereign government of the United States. We love our country, we thrill in taking part in its activities and making it an important part of our lives. Therein, in the enjoyment and contentment we find in our inherited society, lies perhaps our seeming weakness—but, in an even greater sense, our innate strength.

We see no immediate need for "leadership"—for the kind of back-room, midnight organizing, which "liberals" have characterized as their own. We have not yet learned that defense is as crucial as offense—that we must exert as much of an effort in defense of what we believe in as the "liberals" do in attempting to plan its destruction.

Political activity on the traditionally American campus—as opposed to the big-city campus which involves the many foreign elements and alien philosophies of Europe—is, here, practically non-existent. These campuses are manned largely by conservatives, but no urgent need for standing up and "being counted" exists.

It is my belief that the overwhelming majority of students in other colleges and universities are conservative. But they are not vocal and have not attempted to create any intercollegiate, national leadership, which should rightfully be theirs, and not that assumed by delegates of Brooklyn College or the College of the City of New York.

Ours, here, is a mature political philosophy born of experience and tradition, although it is based on nothing but our great belief in America and in the American dream.

Mark Twain once said that it was "differences in opinion that make for good horse races." We're ready for the race and we're confident that Americanism will win on most campuses as it will in every sphere of our society.

The COLLEGE FORUM is a helpful and worthwhile service—more power to it and to its future contributors.

—ALLAN C. BROWNFIELD

College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

We, with a more national view

than correspondent Brownfield of William & Mary College, think it very unfortunate that conservative undergraduates choose to allow the so-called "Liberals" to assume positions of power in student-body organizations, both within individual colleges and in intercollegiate forums and delegations. More "Conservative" patriots should plunge into the now muddied waters of campus and intercampus activities. Do not bemoan what "Liberals" are doing; the thing to do is to get busy with our patriotic group and push socialist-brainwashed minorities to the sidelines.—ED.



Thomas Jefferson on the Supreme Court

In 1821

"The judiciary perversions of the Constitution will forever be protected under the pretext of errors of judgment, which by principle are exempt from punishment. Impeachment therefore is a bugbear which they fear not at all. . . . It is a misnomer to call a government republican, in which a branch of the supreme power is independent of the Nation."

In 1822

"Let the future appointments of judges be for 4 or 6 years, and renewable by the President and Senate. This will bring their conduct, at regular periods, under revisions and probation, and may keep them in equipoise between the general and special governments.

"We have erred in this point, by copying England, where certainly it is a good thing to have the judges independent of the King. But we have omitted to copy their caution also, which makes a judge removable on the address of both legislative Houses. That there should be public functionaries independent of the Nation, whatever may be their demerit, is a solecism in a republic, of the first order of absurdity and inconsistency."

THE OPEN FORUM

Letters from readers on any subject are welcome—the more independent in thought and expression, the better. The editors hope to acknowledge all of them, either in these columns or by correspondence. The right is reserved to abridge. Please use a typewriter!

Here are the 10 great liabilities of our generation, all allowed by our Congressmen and Senators of the past: (1) Recognition of Red Russia by Roosevelt 1933; (2) Abandonment of Gold Standard 1934; (3) Laws giving undue powers to unions 1935; (4) Promoted into Second European war—1941; (5) Huge unnecessary spending for all purposes 1933-1957; (6) Deliberate failure to pay off public debt 1946-1957; (7) Consequent inflation from spending policies 1948-1957; (8) Socialist laws 1933-1957; (9) Pushed into United Nations 1946-1957; (10) Destruction of Federal State System 1933-1957.

Any thinking American must realize that all these evil steps have not been made by chance or error.

J. S. KIMMEL, SR.
Davenport, Iowa

Sir: I am very little concerned about the "Galloping-Jenny" that Russia galloped around the world in outer space—but I am more concerned about our winning the first trip to the moon. I am hoping to make reservations on the first *one way* trip to the moon for some of our taxing Bureaucrats—who are looking for more things to tax. I hope that they will take Senator Wayne Morse with them as a Mascot—in order to make

room in Washington, D. C., for one of Oregon's real statesmen.

I am hoping to make reservation for all of our Supreme Court Justices on the second *one way* trip to the moon.

F. C. OUTLAND
Chinese Camp, Cal.

Sir: I read and enjoy the AMERICAN MERCURY very much and most of the time I agree completely with your opinions, but why do you all insist that a conservative must be religious? Isn't that being a bit narrow-minded? What has a person's religious beliefs to do with his politics?

I try to think with informed intelligence and for that reason I am a conservative *and* an atheist. Common sense, history and science tell me that conservative politics is the best and also that there is no god.

It is utterly amazing to me that people as intelligent as you of the Mercury should be the same superstitious worshippers of myths as were your cave dwelling ancestors. Most conservatives seem to have a mental block when it comes to seeing the truth about religion.

WILLIAM E. RENEAU
Shreveport, Louisiana

Would any of our readers like

to reply to William Reneau? He needs both patriotic and Christian help. — Ed.

Sir: As a regular subscriber to your wonderfully enlightening magazine, I am coming to you for some information for myself and also friends of mine.

Your September issue carried a feature article about Harvard—I only wish that every man, woman and child in the United States could read it.

I forwarded my copy on to my daughter in Rock Island, Illinois. And have told many others about it. They have been trying to buy that September issue of AMERICAN MERCURY for a month—at drugstores, newsstands, etc., but always the reply is the same. They do not have it, have not yet received it, but cannot explain why.

Just recently we are unable to get Fulton Lewis' broadcasts in Milwaukee. I cannot understand it. All the leftwing commentators are going full blast.

Has the White House "Palace Guard" boycotted both you and Fulton Lewis, Jr., due to the fact that you both are telling the truth and awakening the people?

Are we to be like Russia, and only hear and read what the dictators say we should? It certainly looks that way. The people in Wisconsin revolted against these very tactics when they either sat at home, or voted for a Democrat in pure disgust at the Modern Republicans. It was the only way we could slap Ike for the way he treated our fine Senator, Joe McCar-

thy. And we sure did! That explains our election!

If you have an extra September issue available, please send it to me and I'll remit promptly.

(Mrs.) PETER STEIN
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

We take pleasure in sending you our September and October Constitution-honoring issues but with our compliments. — Ed.

Dear Mr. Maguire: The Mercury certainly has been a source of much help to the South since all the dreary business began three years ago, and we are indebted to you. I have seen the article, "Why Pick on Dixie?" here and there, and applaud you for it.

JAMES J. KILPATRICK, EDITOR
The Richmond News Leader
Richmond, Virginia

Sir: We are being bombarded continually over the air for money to pay for a Radio Free Europe. Isn't it about time we gave our money for a Radio Free America? The U.S. air is filled with the inane mouthings of Russia's Khrushchev while the speeches we would like and should hear, like MacArthur's inspirational speech to his stockholders, and Senator Jenner's brilliant speech on the Supreme Court, or Senator Russell's straight thinking speech on civil rights, are ignored.

As a result of this carefully manipulated radio and television coverage, aided by left-wing newspapers, Americans are allowing fuzzy minded One World busybodies—who do not

stay in the U.S. long enough to know what Americans wish or think, and care less—to control our foreign policy, and the president and Congress hear only what radio and television planners think they ought to know and do.

MRS. GRACE BACON
Orlando, Florida
and Newtonville, Mass.

Sir: Throughout an extensive trip in Europe and in cities where scholars and foreign officials go eagerly to the free libraries established under the State Department by the so-called United States Information Agency (USIA), I can tell you that in none of these periodical rooms could I find a copy of *THE AMERICAN MERCURY*—which I consider the magazine which most accurately reflects the real American philosophy. The visual displays of U.S. publications were always flamboyant with our most leftist magazines; only the *Daily (Communist) Worker* was publicly missing from the magazine racks, but available from under the table whenever I asked for it.

Somebody in Washington is buying at tax-payers expense all the magazines that do *not* reflect or interpret our basic beliefs and seeing to it that these publications get priority for brainwashing our overseas allies. Who is mad at you?

RONALD BISHOP
Baltimore, Maryland

We have grieved silently that the civil servants of the USIA misadministration of our public relations among foreigners send

all the radical, minority-opinion and slanted publications of Manhattan overseas, at substantial monthly subsidies to these publishers. And more important, because a monopoly by such U.S. publications of the reading habits of foreign scholars and officials accounts for the fact that they are entirely misinterpreting the real American credo—and our reactions to current and past events. But we take pride in the fact that the AMERICAN MERCURY shines forth brightly each month, overseas, in the home-magazines reading rooms of the U.S. Airforce, and can be easily obtained in Airforce PX commissaries—where radical leftists and egghead U.S. publications are notable by their absence. It will be our young friends of the vigilant U.S. Airforce who will have to blast the Kremlin from the face of the civilized earth the moment the politicians and subversives at home have brought us to the brink, again, of war. We'd rather have the U.S. Airforce men and women like us than thousands of USIA incompetents. — Ed.

Sir: Mr. Harold Lord Varney performed a valuable service for the cause of a better Harvard in his article in your September issue, "Harvard Betrays its Heritage."

As a Harvard man I should have preferred that he call the article "Harvard Men Betray Their Heritage."

Mr. Varney has researched thoroughly into the tradition of that oldest and, to my mind, greatest uni-

versity in the United States, in order to present a fair picture. This he accomplishes with remarkable success. He underscores the glory of Harvard—represented by the reign of President Lowell. But Mr. Varney also points out what he must—that Harvard, unhappily, seems to have lapsed into a period of “little men.”

The downgrade seems to have begun with the emergence to the presidency of James Bryant Conant, the relativist scientist who just couldn't see his way clear to giving the humanities a break and keeping the Divinity School alive and vital. About the same time, Professor Felix Frankfurter was wrecking havoc by acting as recruiting center for those far leftist students interested in boondoggling jobs in Washington. Then Judge Charles E. Wyzanstein, Jr., came upon the scene on the Board of Overseers and contributed heavily to the leftward march of Harvard. Sad to say, in the thirties and forties Harvard did seem to be acting like a diploma mill for the New Deal's alphabetic agencies. It became in the eyes of many, not unjustifiably, a bureaucrat's habitat.

WILLIAM CUTHBERT BRADY
Urbana, Ill.

Sir: Mr. Warren claims that separate schools are inherently unequal schools and may affect the minds and hearts of the students in ways likely to never be undone (or some such gobbledegook). Senator Kennedy says this is the law of the land. Most other Senators say this is the law of the land. (This is not so. It is a decision on a particular case.) If this is the law of the land, then Mr. Sher-

man Adams should advocate the migration of negroes into his state to avoid “lifelong scars” on the minds of the children of New Hampshire. He should force Mr. Nixon's children to get an “equal” education free from “psychological scars.” And Major Eisenhower's children to live within the law of the land.

PHILIP F. HARTUNG, JR.

New Shrewsbury, New Jersey

Dear Sir: Two informative and very interesting books were published recently. *Iesât Nasser* (The story of the life of Jesus the Nazarene) \$5.00, Published by Meador Publishing Co., Boston, Massachusetts, and *The Ultimate World Order*, .75 Published by Williams Publications, Santa Ana, California.

JOSEPH P. KELLY
Chicago, Illinois

Sir: As a Trustee of Amesbury Public Library, I found that attempts were being made to pipe un-American books into the Amesbury Public Library. There were many “suspicious activities” here.

(NAME WITHHELD ON REQUEST)
Member, Amesbury, Mass.
American Legion Post #187

Sir: As a registered nurse I wish to report the following to you:

My best friend, a most intelligent and promising person, has become a Zombie, through tranquilizers. We lived together ten years; she was ordered to take them by MD's due to illness and nervousness for 20 months. She is so completely altered in character as to be unrecognizable. She

has become a Zombie, headless, aimless, will-less, "just sitting around," as your magazine stated. She drinks much water, and San Francisco water is very highly fluorinated. Tranquilizers and fluorine act similarly and both are used to demoralize this nation. The effects are so subtle as to evade observation till it is too late.

PLEASE do your utmost to expose this!

PAULA A. CORNELY
Jamestown, California

Sir: Difficulty in purchasing The AMERICAN MERCURY at newsstands is not the American Way. The same applies to book stores that won't display, or even stock, the books of some of our really great Patriots and American minds. In them the racks and shelves are loaded with trash periodicals that would poison the minds of readers, especially of our youth. This despicable situation prevails notwithstanding all that has been said and done to combat it.

JOHN H. HUMMEL
Flora, Indiana

Often, we think, the bookstall or the newsstand is like a mirror, reflecting the countenance and the value to the community of the book or newsdealer. But we are slowly getting ready for progress.
— Ed.

Sir: Enclosed please find check for \$2.00 for which please send me 20 copies of the reprint *Who and What is Ralph Bunch?*

I want to commend you for telling the truth about such people.

MRS. MILLARD STEELE
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sir: Two copies of the AMERICAN MERCURY have convinced me that it is truly the magazine America needs. Here's hoping that many, many more will read it.

(Mrs.) K. FRESE
Tulsa 6, Okla.

Sir: First, let me congratulate you and your magazine on the fine fight you are making to preserve our American way of life.

There has come to my attention a situation which is disconcerting, not to say appalling. It is something called "the City Managers Association." From what I can gather, this is an international organization with headquarters in Switzerland. The "managers" are mostly graduates of the University of Chicago and Wisconsin U. There are most likely others who are directed and placed in key cities and moved around like chessmen. They are elected by the people under the pretext that they are expert "economists" in government. Their salaries are double what the predecessor was paid.

I have asked many people here if they knew of this international organization behind the City Managership and not one had heard a word about it.

(Mrs.) T. P. CUNNINGHAM
Oak Park, Illinois

Any MERCURY readers know about this outfit? We can't keep up with *all* the new schemes for controlling our thoughts, states and cities. — Ed.

Dear Sir: The greatest "hidden" scandal in American history of U.S. Bond

"rigging" by our own public servants within the United States Treasury came to light recently.

W. Randolph Burgess, Under-Secretary of the Treasury gave the details in a written statement before the committee on Finance, United States Senate, July 29, 1957, on pages 27, 28 and 29, under paragraph 11, title "THE OFFERING OF THE 3-1/4% BONDS IN 1953." Look at Appendix "A" (next to last sheet) and see "OVER 10 YEARS" offering for 1953. *This "give-away" of nearly \$12,000,000 in increased interest* went to men who probably contributed less than 10% of this pay-off for the 1952 Republican campaign.

LESTER O. WISLER
Oakland, California

Sir: You ought to make a big effort to get the MERCURY magazine in every beauty shop. The heat from the dryer is nothing compared to the heat generated upon reading your articles regarding Washington and the starry-eyed ones. I went out two weeks ago so burned up I wrote my Senator and Congressman. Just reach the women—that's the place to start. More power to you.

DOROTHY BLAKELY
Philadelphia 18, Pa.

Sir: The October issue of your illuminating magazine should be read by every loyal American. It is our earnest desire to subscribe to this freedom fighting publication for our President, but with *Sperm* running THAT show, we fear our money would be spent in vain.

(Mrs.) E. C. YOUNG
Houston 18, Texas

Sir: "*Mark American*" *Shaughnessy* by Edward Newman in your October issue is indeed good American action! Alger Hiss receives a substantial pension, John Stewart Service receives another job, Owen Lattimore lectures, and that splendid patriot, John J. Shaughnessy, is persecuted for attempting to further a cause beneficial to the interest of America.

(Mrs.) G. F. NEWBERRY
Rochester, 20, N. Y.

Sir: I am enclosing my check for \$4.00.

This is the best investment that I have ever made and every alert American Citizen who possesses any intelligence or integrity should deem it a privilege to subscribe to your magazine.

JOHN J. GANNON
Houston 1, Texas

THE COVER

S. O. S.

Our Flag at halfmast is our symbol of momentary mourning. Our Flag flown upside down becomes our urgent Distress Signal. At no time in our national history have we *The People* of the United States been in more danger. But, at last, like our valiant founders and ancestors, let us bow our heads in prayer and rally together in patriotism—*against our enemies*, domestic and foreign!

MERCURY REPRINTS

MERCURY OPINIONS

1. Funeral of the Constitution
2. Courage is Contagious
3. Men Have Lived to be Free
4. Come to the Cross
5. Our Nation Has Lost Its Way
6. Do You Remember When?

EDUCATION

7. NEA and the School Grab
8. Why Johnny *Still* Can't Read
9. The Fight for Your Child's Mind
10. Harvard Betrays Its Heritage
11. Discussion Groups: Leftist Trap

UNITED NATIONS

12. The UN's Secret Key to Power
13. Your Checklist on the UN
14. UNESCO, Brainwashing Apparatus
15. The Truth About the UN
16. Shall the UN Make Our Laws?

BRICKER AMENDMENT

17. The Bricker Amendment Battle Is On
18. The Bricker Amendment

INSIDE POLITICS

19. Communists and the New Deal
(In 3 Sections — 15¢ each)
20. The Twilight of Political Parties

POLITICAL PERSONALITIES

21. Case Against Secretary Dulles & Co.
22. McCarthyism Vindicated
23. Reuther's Revolution & 20 Questions
for Walter Reuther
24. Harry Dexter White: Dead or Alive?
25. The Oppenheimer Story

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

26. Who Wants Panty-Waist Marines?
27. Communism: Murder Made Moral
28. Foreign Aid Picks Your Pocket Again
29. The Truth About Yalta
30. Some Blunt Truths About Israel

MISCELLANEOUS

31. Your Pharmacist Talks Back
32. Mental Health Molds Your Mind
33. Poison in Your Water
34. Facts about Fluoridation
35. Your Hearing *Can* Be Restored
36. Bankers' Blueprint for Ruin
37. Should You Own a Gun?
38. Money Made Mysterious 1-9
39. The Truth about Mental Health
40. Why Pick on Dixie?
41. The War Against Our Nat'l Guard

ANTI-COMMUNISM

42. Handbook: Action Against
Communism (Five Articles)
43. Road to Anti-Communism

Prices: 1 copy — 15¢; 10 copies — \$1.00; 25 copies — \$2.00; 100 copies — \$7.00.

500 copies — \$30.00; 1,000 copies — \$55.00; 5,000 copies — \$250.00

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WE ARE IN DANGER!

THE TIME for mincing words is past. The present term of the Supreme Court, under the inept leadership of Earl Warren, has seen a breach driven into our nation's security system wide enough for the whole Communist conspiracy to troop through.

The United States, today, stands naked and defenseless against the forces of organized internal subversion.

The incredible blunderers who have done this are the present majority of the Supreme Court.

Let's face it.

President Eisenhower, in his trustfulness, has packed the Supreme Court with a crew of fumbling, self-styled "Liberals," most of whom actually stand several degrees to the Left even of the Roosevelt court. And there they will sit for life, long after Eisenhower himself is gone, to do a hatchet job on the people's most precious securities under the Constitution.

Let us examine a few of their unbelievable pro-Communist decisions, handed down since 1956.

- (1) The Court has cut the ground out from under Congressional investigations of Communism through its Watkins Case decision.
- (2) It has eviscerated the Smith Act by its decision in the case of the California Communists.
- (3) It has struck a near fatal blow at the effectiveness of the F.B.I. by its decision in the Jenckes Case that F.B.I. files must be available to accused subversives.
- (4) It has virtually nullified the Federal Security system by its Cole Case decision limiting security safeguards to a comparatively few jobs.
- (5) It has denied the right of the States to protect themselves against Communism by its Nelson Case decision.
- (6) It has plugged up a defense gap for Communist defendants by redefining the meaning of the 5th Amendment in the Halperin Case, as well as by the Slochower Case.

Had the present majority been sitting on the Supreme Court, there is serious question whether even Alger Hiss, Martin Sobell or Harry Gold would ever have gone to prison, when they were convicted.

History will record that his irresponsible packing of the Supreme Court with American Civil Liberties Union 'Liberals' has been President Eisenhower's saddest mistake.

Today—horrifying though it may sound—the Supreme Court, which should be our bulwark, has become the weakest link in the chain of our national security.